

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3434 — VOL. CXXVI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT | SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



THE TSAR'S BELATED RECEPTION OF STRIKERS: THE WORKMEN'S DELEGATES LEAVING THE ALEXANDER PALACE, TSARSKOE SELO, FEB. 1.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT TSARSKOE SELO.

After a somewhat farcical interview, the representative workmen from the St. Petersburg factories were driven to the railway-station in sleighs belonging to the Court.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

There are misgivings in some minds about the international petitions to the Russian Government on behalf of Maxim Gorky. I have been told that this is no affair of ours; that we don't know what Maxim Gorky has done; that, at any rate, this meddling in the business of other peoples does more harm than good. Certainly the reasons assigned by some of the petitioners are not entirely convincing. In Paris there is a disposition among the manifestant authors to strike rather a peremptory note. "Maxim Gorky is not yours," they say to the Russian Government; "he belongs to us, to literature, to humanity." That is not very judiciously put; it seems to claim impunity for any writer who makes a wide appeal to his professional brethren; it has the air of placing literature above the laws, not of one State only, but of any State. M. Brunetière, perceiving this, draws a distinction between the writings by which Maxim Gorky is known to the world and any particular act, in connection with the agitation in Russia, which his Government may construe as treason. As an author, he is one of the rare voices of his people; he has made those great dumb millions articulate to his thinking countrymen and to all the world. To suppress him for that reason would be, as M. Brunetière says, nothing short of a crime. But is there any particular act which can be cited by a justly offended Government as a proof of conspiracy and rebellion?

Before the fatal Sunday which saw St. Petersburg stained with blood, Maxim Gorky and others strove to persuade several of the Tsar's Ministers that the Tsar ought to listen to the grievances of the workmen. Who doubts that the advice was sound? Where is the treason? In a French paper—it is always in French papers, by the way, that you find these illuminating things about Russia, the friend and ally—I have read a picturesque account of an imaginary reception of workmen and their wives at the Winter Palace. The Tsar listens gravely while the men—first a blacksmith, then a carpenter, then a tanner—describe their miserable condition. The "Little Father" speaks to his children, and promises nothing very definite, it is true; but there is a note of genuine sympathy, and they are comforted. In another room the Tsaritsa receives the women, discusses their household affairs, gives them tea; and then—wonder of wonders! a door opens, and they have a glimpse of a cot, wherein, surrounded by awe-struck nurses in white caps, slumbers the Imperial heir, unconscious of destiny. Something of this might have happened if a touch of genius were ever vouchsafed to autocrats on the brink of revolution. But the blacksmith and the carpenter and the tanner, and the women who would have wept with joy at even a distant view of the illustrious baby, were shot down in the streets. There is a letter which Maxim Gorky is said to have written, a strong letter to the officers of the garrison, entreating them not to slaughter the people, who were peaceably bent on laying their petition at the feet of their Sovereign. Is there anything in this document which calls for death or Siberia? Is it not plain that the Tsar would be glad if that innocent blood had never been shed?

It is not against Maxim Gorky in his cell that the indictment lies—the indictment framed by universal reason, despite the timid folk who are for never meddling in the affairs of other nations. We cannot pass by on the other side with these Levites, even if we would. Whatever Russia does causes unlimited disturbance. If she is at war, she accuses us of egging on her enemy; if she has riots, she says we have paid for them. An amiable gentleman who writes from London to a strictly censored journal in St. Petersburg informs his readers that the wondrous torpedo-boats, which annoyed the Baltic Fleet on the Dogger Bank were European, officered by Japanese; a discovery, he adds, which has made us still more discontented with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This means, I presume, that our naval authorities lent the torpedo-boats to the Japanese for that little manoeuvre which was defeated by the marvellous vision of Captain Klado, who can tell a torpedo-boat at night from any other craft at any distance you please, from two hundred yards to a couple of miles.

It is a French journalist (oh, these illuminating French journalists!) who says that, if the torpedo-boats were Japanese, it is inexplicable that they did not torpedo at least one ironclad amidst the admirable confusion of a fleet frantically blazing at random, sinking peaceful trawlers, and damaging its own ships. This is what the notorious practice of the Japanese would lead us to believe. But on this occasion they were hampered by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The British Admiralty, you see, had lent the torpedo-boats on condition that they should be returned intact, this side up with care; and so the Japanese officers, as soon as they felt themselves under the gaze of

Captain Klado, much more penetrating than any search-light, knew there was nothing for them but to hook it.

Maxim Gorky is in his cell; but Klado is at large, instructing Admirals, shedding his great mind without stint upon interviewers. Do you know why the Russian agents would not discuss before the Commission the evidence of the Swedish captain, whose harmless cargo-boat was fired at by one of Rozhdestvensky's ships? It was because the luminous Klado—he is described as "luminous and energetic"—could not intervene. He was not on board that ship, or he would have seen at once that the Swede was not a torpedo-boat. Somebody without his prodigious optic nerve was in command; and so the Commission was assured that the Swedish adventure had nothing to do with the case. Captain Klado told an English interviewer that the British cross-examination in court had been conducted in the spirit of Sergeant Buzfuz; and he spoke of Mr. Pickford, K.C., as "Mr. Pickwick," Facetious Russ! He must feel quite an affable pity for Sam Weller, whose vision could not pierce a pair of stairs and a door. A British naval officer of great experience testified before the Commission that the appearance of any object at sea was most deceptive by night—a fact well known, I believe, to every sailor. But in one of his numberless interviews Captain Klado dismisses Captain Keyes as an ignorant upstart, who presumed to teach the Admirals their business, and had the indecency to sit in court among the lawyers. The difference between the two witnesses is that Captain Keyes speaks as a sailor, and Captain Klado as a diplomatic agent of the Russian Government. With what modesty and candour Russia is served by some of her diplomatic agents, who needs to be told?

The headmasters of public schools have been summing up their opinions of the soaring human boy. Some hold that he is better than he was; others that there is no change to speak of; one or two, that he is a decadent. Dr. Gow, of Westminster School, says the boy is the "same careless, humorous, observant creature as of yore." Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking from the detached point of view of science, makes the discouraging statement that, so far as things of the mind are concerned, the modern boy is "dull, apathetic, and indolent." I remember a friend of mine telling me (I hope he didn't invent the yarn) that, finding a small nephew of his very dull, apathetic, and indolent one afternoon in the holidays, he tried to stir up a little interest by reciting the ballad of Eugene Aram. All went well till he came to the lines—

The usher took six hasty strides,
As smit with sudden pain . . .
Then down he sat beside the lad,
And talked to him of Cain.

"Oh, dear!" murmured the nephew. "What taste!" "Taste!" echoed the uncle. "What do you mean?" "To talk to him of cane. As if he hadn't enough of that in school!" "You graceless young caitiff! It's Cain—the first murderer." "Oh, come!" said the boy, "I know Hood; he's the Johnny who was always making puns. On his deathbed, too: he said that his death would be a good thing for the undertaker, who had to urn a lively Hood."

Perhaps that youngster was a decadent; perhaps he was a spelling reformer. Mr. Drummond, who writes to me again, assures me that German and Italian children of ten can spell better than English children of twelve, because they own a more rational orthography and pronunciation than ours. I have heard of Oriental tongues with so small a vocabulary that a multiplicity of meanings is achieved by pronouncing the same word with many different inflections. They must be a joy to the infants who lisp them. But don't tell me there is any tongue which beats the eccentricity of pronouncing "plough" as "plow" and "cough" as "coff"! Think you it is this which makes the soaring human English boy, when he suddenly encounters it, dull, apathetic, and indolent? Jones Minor may say: "Well! If this is my own, my native language, give me compulsory Greek!" I have a vivid recollection of a small schoolboy who went up to his schoolmaster and said, "Please, Sir, I've no taste for algebra." Perhaps Jones Minor has taken Dr. Gow into his confidence. "I say, Doctor," he may have said, "own up. This lingo of ours, you know, is very rough on a fellow. Why shouldn't we spell it 'ruff,' or pronounce it 'row' or 'roff'? Why don't you headmaster johnnies put your heads together, and save us all this bother?"

I commend to Jones Minor the opinion of Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, that the men who wrote the pronouncing dictionaries were swaggering upstarts, as Hamlet would say. What right had Walker to pronounce for you and me? But the remedy is in our own hands, my dear young friend. Let us organise a pronouncing dictionary of our own; let us beg Mr. Sidney Lee to edit a Dictionary of National Pronunciation, in which "cough" and "plough" shall differ in spelling or harmonise in sound. Forward!

IS DOWSING CREDIBLE? THE QUESTION OF THE DIVINING-ROD.

BY PROFESSOR W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S.

From time to time during the last 240 years the so-called divining-rod (or dowsing-rod, as it is known in the South-west of England) has been the subject of public controversy throughout the civilised world. Periodically a newspaper correspondence arises like an epidemic and then dies away, to be resuscitated a few years later as if it began for the first time. An instance of this is to be found in the columns of the *Times* newspaper during the last month.

At the request of the Editor of *The Illustrated London News* I append some brief notes on the subject, and some illustrations (Figs. 1 to 8) tracing the forked rod from its earliest recorded use in history down to the present time. There is a vast bibliography on the subject, but very little scientific or historical research is to be found in all the literature that has been published. During my summer vacations, and with the help of various assistants, the British Museum Library and foreign libraries have been ransacked, and nearly every attainable work or article on the subject has been brought under my notice. The mistake made by nearly every writer on the subject during the last two centuries has been to confuse the *virgula furcata*, the forked rod of the miner, with the ancient methods of rhabdometry. The confusion arose from the ancient name, *virgula divina* (a method of augury), being often applied to the more modern and very business-like method, though it looks like a relic of superstition, of prospecting for mines or water by the forked dowsing-rod.

The origin of the word "dowsing" is obscure. I am inclined to think it arose from the translation of the colloquial German name of the rod—*Schlag-ruthe*, striking-rod—into the Cornish Celtic or Middle English (M.E., *duschen*—to strike or fall), when the German miners were brought over to Cornwall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was they who doubtless introduced the use of the rod into England for prospecting the mines of Cornwall and Somerset. For no mention of the use of the rod in England occurs before Queen Elizabeth's reign. Nearly a hundred years later it was used for finding underground water in Somerset, where a domestic water supply is in many places most difficult to obtain, owing to the nature of the secondary rock formation there; the water existing in fissures or hollows, and not in large beds, as it does in many other places.

In fact, one of the commonest objections to the dowser made by scientific men is that underground water occurs in sheets, and not in channels as the dowser imagines. No doubt underground water in certain districts does occur in sheets, and the dowser is mistaken in thinking otherwise; but as a competent hydro-geologist, Mr. E. Westlake, F.G.S., shows, the mode of distribution of underground water is very different in other places.

The next question was, What was the function of the dowsing or divining rod? This is of use simply as an *index* of an unconscious muscular spasm which occurs in the dowser when he is in the neighbourhood of underground water, metallic ore, or any other object for which he is accustomed to search by means of the rod. Hence many dowsers do not use a rod at all, trusting entirely to the sensations they experience. These sensations often produce a serious *malaise* on the part of the dowser when at the object of his search. For two centuries dowsers in all countries have asserted the existence of this *malaise*.

The next problem was to ascertain whether illusion or imposture explained these muscular spasms and sensations. I have shown in the research published in the *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research* that, though cases of imposture and illusion doubtless exist here, as elsewhere, nevertheless the observed phenomena cannot be explained away in this easy manner.

What, then, gives rise to the spasm and twisting of the rod? Is it a physical force like electricity? Nearly all the diviners or dowsers themselves say it is electricity, just as they would explain boiler explosions, or anything out of the common, by electricity. To set this question at rest, I made a series of experiments on insulated and uninsulated dowsers, and found that whenever the dowser *thought* he was insulated the rod would not work, and *vice versa*, though, as a matter of fact, I had, unknown to the dowser, reversed matters—that is, he was in conducting communication with the earth when he imagined he was insulated, and was insulated when he thought he was not. After much tedious investigation and experiment I came to the conclusion that the motion of the rod in a genuine and successful dowser is due to involuntary muscular motion on his part, and that the stimulus which excites this motion is a reflex action, like that which excites sneezing, hiccough, blushing, or pallor.

The issue was, therefore, narrowed down to the origin of this nervous stimulus. Further inquiry showed that it is due either to (a) a sub-conscious detection of surface signs of underground water, which would link the phenomena of the divining-rod on to other well-known psychological and physiological phenomena; or (b) it is something resembling the unexplained instinct of many homing birds and animals; in fact, something new to official science, resembling what is called "lucidity" or "clairvoyance"—that is to say, a super-normal perceptive power exercised sub-consciously by the dowser. This latter explanation, so far as my present knowledge goes, appears to me to be the most probable, and, however foreign it may be to existing scientific opinion, it is, I believe, justified by certain evidence which I have cited in my second report to the Society for Psychical Research.

THE PACIFIC EIDER DUCK.

(See Page Illustration.)

The appearance of any hitherto unknown visitor to our British waters is always an event of interest. Scarcely a year passes without some addition to our list of birds. Sometimes it is a warbler or chat from the far East, which on its westward migration gets carried beyond its usual limit and reaches our shores in company with the crowd of small migrants which visit the west of Europe. At other times a visitor from the South, of similar character, is added to the list of British birds; but far more often it is some wandering wader, or duck, gull, or petrel which adds to the number of birds known to occur within the area of the British Islands.

The latest addition to the list of British birds is one of considerable interest, being the Pacific eider duck (*Somateria v-nigrum*) of North America. A specimen was sent for exhibition at a recent meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club on Jan. 18 of the present year by Mr. Frederic Stubbs, the secretary of the Oldham Field Naturalists' and Photographic Society, by whom the specimen in question has been presented to the Corporation Museum at Oldham. The bird was identified at the Natural History Museum by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, and exhibited by him, on Mr. Stubbs' behalf, at the meeting of the above-mentioned club.

The bird was shot by a fowler at Graemsay, in Orkney, on Dec. 17, 1904, and was forwarded by the fowler who shot it with some common eider ducks to Mr. Clarke, a well-known dealer in natural history specimens in Scarborough, by whom it was sent to Mr. Stubbs at Oldham. In general appearance it resembles the ordinary eider duck of Europe (*Somateria mollissima*), but it is easily distinguished from the male of the latter by the black chevron-like mark on the throat, whence its specific name of *v-nigrum*.

The home of the Pacific eider is far away, and why one of its kind should have wandered into Western Europe is a mystery. On the coasts of Bering Sea it nests plentifully, as well as on the Aleutian Islands, and as far south in Western North America as the Farallon Islands, off the coast of California. It also nests on the shores of North-eastern Siberia, and extends to the Mackenzie River in British North America. In winter, however, the Pacific eider joins the vast flocks of the King eider and Steller's eider, but its numbers are smaller than those of the two ducks last mentioned. As is well known, the brightly plumaged males of the eider ducks betake themselves to the open sea when the females are sitting on the eggs, exchanging their beautiful black and white dress for a brown plumage similar to that of the discarded hen birds. The latter rear the young, and clothe their nests with the beautiful soft lining of down from which our soft eider-down quilts are made. Not only are they protected by the inhabitants of Northern Norway and other countries, to which they provide a source of income, but by this protection they have become so tame that they will allow themselves to be stroked with the hand.

ART NOTES.

London has seldom been so favoured as of late in the matter of exhibitions. With the memorial exhibition of Watts' works at Burlington House, with the works of the Impressionists at the Grafton, with the interesting pictures and Rodin's wonderful piece of sculpture at the New Gallery, the most various of tastes may be sure of gratification. Now the International Society commits a sort of happy dispatch to make room for the memorial exhibition of Whistler's work of its own arranging. Whistler, therefore, whether he willed it or not, challenges the judgment of a London public, and this he does in his full strength, for the collection has been made with more than ordinary thoroughness. This is but just. Whistler's subtlety of technique and almost secret beauties will become more obvious in a large gathering of his work, and the cumulative effect becomes stronger and more convincing than that of any single example.

Meanwhile many minor galleries have proved centres of attraction. Drawings in colour and line of hunting and other sports by Mr. G. D. Armour, the clever *Punch* artist, are shown at the Leicester Galleries; water-colours by contemporary artists of the English and Scottish schools are exhibited by Mr. Paterson in Bond Street; Messrs. Dowdeswell show cabinet pictures in oil by Mr. Oliver Hall; Mr. Walter Crane's sketches of Sicily and Normandy are at the Carfax Gallery; while Mr. Wynford Dewhurst, an English Impressionist, and the author of a standard book on Impressionism, shows a few landscapes at Knedler's Gallery in Bond Street. These landscapes are interesting as illustrating the wide-reaching influences of a movement that had its beginning in Paris only fifty years ago. Mr. Dewhurst, who was an early and able executant in the methods of Impressionism, has thrown in his lot with many notable painters of the time. Mr. Clausen is closely allied to Claude Monet, and the genius of Giovanni Segantini has much in common with what was best in the school of Batignolles.

London, notorious for the misery of its monuments and statues, has unluckily not been enriched by the column erected to the memory of Queen Victoria by the inhabitants of the Royal Borough of Kensington. It is situated in the Kensington High Street, at the point where Church Street meets that great eastward and westward "artery of travel." We are surprised, even in London, by the weakness of this column, broken in the centre by a clumsy band of marble, and finishing in a misshapen capital. It bears aloft an urn of unprepossessing proportions, which (says the policeman at its base) "looks like a lamp, but is not really one." Happily, Queen Victoria will live otherwise than in her monuments.

The old ban of the Academy upon all frames except those of modern pattern and the most finished

gilt has been somewhat abated in late years. Gilt frames are demanded; but the gilt may be faded, and the yellow gold may give way to the green world which Whistler loved. Mr. Sargent always sends his sitters in search of old frames; and he was himself among the bidders at Christie's when a number of particularly fine specimens of old Italian workmanship came under the hammer.

W. M.

THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY K.N.

It is just a twelvemonth ago this week that relations were broken off between the two nations which have ever since been struggling in the Far East. And during those intervening twelve months, victory has uniformly followed the Japanese arms, while disaster and defeat has just as consistently dogged the Russians. It was on Feb. 8-9 that the attacks upon the Russian ships off Port Arthur and Chemulpo took place, followed on the 10th by a formal declaration of war. It is an education to remember now what Europe, without exception, and to a certain extent England also, believed would be the result of this action on the part of Japan. The forebodings of the timorous, the vaunt of the assured Russophiles, have been entirely falsified. In spite of the bravery and stubbornness of her soldiers, of a resolution and an energy worthy of a better cause, nothing but reverses has been the result; while, on the other hand, Japan has proved herself all and more than her most sanguine admirers anticipated, until to-day she not only holds both the Korean and the Liao-Tung peninsulas, with that fortress which was said to be impregnable, but she has her grasp on Manchuria, with an army the efficiency of which has been redoubled by the experience and the trials through which it has passed.

It can scarcely be doubted that the Russians, for two reasons, were anxious to achieve a success at this period. It would have been a sign most propitious had they been able to inflict a defeat or even a partial reverse upon their enemy upon the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities. As already suggested in this column, Mistchenko's great raid upon old Newchwang on Jan. 11 and 12 foreshadowed some further movements probably intended to turn the Japanese left flank and cut in upon their communications. It was, in fact, a reconnaissance in force, and so it could not have surprised anyone when, fourteen days later, Gripenberg crossed the Hun-ho, and, after heavy fighting, established himself on the left bank of the river, rolling up as far as San-de-pu the extreme left of the Japanese. But although the very latest troops from Europe were utilised for this flanking movement it was doomed to fail. Although, as Oyama writes, "all the columns expected annihilation," the defenders of these important strategic positions held on until the Japanese felt themselves strong enough to take the offensive, and then the Russians were driven back at every point, with a loss, it is said, of over ten thousand officers and men. Doubtless the great plain of the Hun-ho offers opportunities for rapid movement which the hills further to the east do not present; but Gripenberg, in carrying out his flanking movement, appears to have underestimated the strength of the main entrenchments which the Japanese had thrown up to defend their flank. It is said that Kuropatkin has censured Gripenberg for the sacrifice he made of his men, and that Gripenberg has replied that he was indifferently supported by General Kaulbars, and that Kuropatkin practically abandoned him.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

The Bell in the Fog. Gertrude Atherton. (Macmillan. 6s.)
Port Arthur: Three Months with the Besiegers. Frederic Villiers. (Longmans. 7s. 6d.)
Nancy Blair. Elinor Macartney Lane. (Heinemann. 6s.)
The Rebel Wooing. John A. Steuart. (Hutchinson. 6s.)
Freckles. Gene Stratton-Porter. (Murray. 6s.)
Before the Crisis. F. B. Mott. (Lane. 6s.)
The Gate of the Desert. John Oxenham. (Methuen. 6s.)
Uganda and its Peoples. J. F. Cunningham. (Hutchinson. 21s.)

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

FINE-ART PLATES.

Using Removal of Premises,

ONE-THIRD ALLOWED OFF LIST PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE.

APPLY, PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT, "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"
198, STRAND, W.C.

From Feb. 18 our Fine-Art Plates will be on view and on
sale at usual prices, at the Sporting and Dramatic Gallery,
172, Strand, W.C.

West-End Agents: Messrs. BASSANO, 25, Old Bond Street, W.

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor will be pleased to consider Column Articles on subjects of immediate interest, but he cannot assume responsibility for MSS. or Sketches submitted. MSS. of Poetry can on no account be returned.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

CORRIDOR TRAIN.	ROYAL BRITISH MAIL
HARWICH-HOOK OF HOLLAND.	ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT
DINING and BREAKFAST CARS.	DAILY (Sundays included).
TABLE D'HÔTE	ACCELERATED SERVICES TO
DINNER and BREAKFAST.	BERLIN, DRESDEN, LEIPZIG, MUNICH and VIENNA.
	Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m.

The Harwich-Hook of Holland Express Train is electrically lighted, heated throughout by steam, and the temperature can be regulated in each compartment.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars between the Hook of Holland, Berlin, Cologne, and Lille.

ANTWERP, FOR BRUSSELS, via HARWICH, Dep. from Liverpool Street Station at 8.40 p.m. every Week-day.

DIRECT SERVICE to Harwich, from Scotland, the North, and Midlands. Restaurant Car between York and Harwich.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's Steamers are Twin-Screw Vessels, lighted throughout by Electricity, and sail under the British Flag.

HAMBURG by G.N. Co.'s Steamers Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ESBJERG, for Denmark and Scandinavia, by the Royal Danish Mail Steamers of the U.S.S. Co. of Copenhagen. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Particulars of the Continental Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

LIVERPOOL STREET HOTEL, adjacent to the London terminus. Particulars of H. C. ARDENT, Manager.

LONDON BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RY.

PARIS, THE RIVIERA, ITALY & SWITZERLAND.—Petit Havre Route via NEWHAVEN & DIEPPE. Express Services leave London 9.10 a.m. & 9.40 p.m. daily. Fast Steamers. Through Carriages & Restaurant Car by Day Service between Dieppe & Paris-Lyon for the Riviera, Western Switzerland, Italy, etc. Pullman Cars in England; Carriage Lavatory Carriages in France. Details of Continental Manager, L.B. & S.C.R., London Bridge.

P. & O. COMPANY'S INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICES.

P. & O. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, KURACHIE, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

P. & O. Cheap Return Tickets, Pleasure Cruises, and Offices, 172, Leadenhall Street, E.C., or Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, 21, Moorgate Street, E.C., and 29, Cockspur Street, S.W.

SPECIAL TOURS, NOVEMBER-MARCH. 65 Days for £25. Seven Weeks for £35.

WINTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

YACHTING STEAMER FOR SPECIAL CRUISES ROUND THE ISLANDS and SPANISH MAIN, January and February. Seven Weeks, 50 Guineas. Nine Weeks, 70 Guineas. For Illustrated Guide and full particulars apply as above.

NATAL, ORANGE RIVER COLONY, TRANSVAAL, AND EAST AFRICA, via DURBAN.

The Steamers of the ABERDEEN LINE sail as under—
"INANDA" Feb. 17 Captain C. Stuart, R.N.R.
"INSIZWA" Mar. 1 Captain J. W. Watling.
"INYATI" Mar. 9 Captain P. R. Macgregor.

Very fine accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. Surgeons and Stewards attend. Refrigerators. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Fare. For particulars apply to the owners, JOHN T. KENNIE, SON & CO., East India Avenue, E.C.; or Sewell and Crowther, 28, Cockspur Street, S.W.

P. & O. CRUISING YACHT "VECTIS," 6000 tons. 6000 h.p.

Mar. 22—MARSEILLES and RIVIERA to ALGIERES and LONDON.
April 20—EASTERN CRUISE. LONDON to PORTUGAL, SPAIN, GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, &c.
May 12—LONDON to PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ALGIERES, the BALEARIC ISLES, &c.

For particulars apply to West-End Office, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., or to 172, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANARY ISLANDS.—LAS PALMAS.

SANTA CATALINA HOTEL. (English). Electric light throughout. In the midst of its own beautiful gardens of about 30 acres, facing the sea. English physician and trained nurse resident. English Church. Golf, tennis, cycling, croquet, billiards, &c. THE CANARY ISLANDS CO. (Limited), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

CANNES.—GRAND HOTEL DU PAVILLON.—This

First-class Hotel offers every comfort. Splendid position overlooking the Light, Bath, &c. Beautiful Gardens. Winter Garden. PAUL BOIGO, Proprietor.

WHERE TO WINTER.

BIARRITZ.—GRAND HOTEL. Lift to every floor. Electric Light throughout. Charmingly situated facing the ocean. The climate is as mild and delightful as that of Nice and Italy. This splendid establishment, facing the sea and built on the finest situation in the town, close to golf and lawn tennis, is famed for its great comfort, excellent cuisine, and moderate charges, surpassing all other hotels in the district. It is frequented by the elite, and the residence of the English Colony. During the winter season the terms are from 25 fr. per day, according to the room occupied. All private rooms are carpeted. Great improvements have been introduced in the Grand Hotel. Entire house heated by calorifers. A special omnibus meets the trains to convey visitors to the Grand Hotel.—Address, Mr. MONTENAT, Grand Hotel, Biarritz. New Casino open all the winter.

FRENCH MASTERS.—DURAND-RUEL & SONS, of

Paris. EXHIBITION of 318 Pictures by BODIN, CÉZANNE, DEGAS, MANET, MONET, MORISOT, PISSARRO, RENOU, SISLEY, GRAFTON GALLERIES, Grafton Street, Bond Street, DAILY (all Feb. 25, to 6. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.—"Hengler's." Oxford Circus, W. Finest Family Entertainment. Over 200 Acting and Performing Animals, including the Act of Bear, Machine Battery, Dogs, 2 and 3. Admission, 1s. to 3s. Children half-price to all parts. Box Office 10 to 10. Telephone, 491 Gertzel.

LONDON HIPPODROME.

CRANBOURN STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C. Managing Director, Mr. H. E. MOSS. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 8 p.m. AN ENTERTAINMENT OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCE.

THE COLISEUM.

Trident Square end of ST. MARTIN'S LANE. FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 12 noon, 3 o'clock, 6 o'clock, and 9 o'clock. Boxes, £2 2s. and £1 1s.; other seats, 4s., 2s., 1s., and 6d. All Seats in all Parts Numbered and Reserved. COLISEUM BOOKING OFFICES open from 12 noon to 10 p.m. Stamped addressed envelopes should be enclosed with all postal applications for seats. TELEGRAMS: "Coliseum, London." TELEPHONE: No. 7341 Gertzel.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Twenty-Five (from July 2 to December 31, 1904) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newspaper, or direct from the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S ILLNESS. Princess Victoria, who had been ill for some time, was operated upon for appendicitis on Jan. 31. Sir Frederick Treves performed the operation, and Sir Francis Laking was in attendance. The bulletins issued by the eminent surgeon and physician have shown that the patient is making steady progress towards recovery, and her Royal Highness will shortly be removed from London. Since his Majesty was operated upon for perityphlitis, as Sir Frederick Treves prefers to call it, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein has also undergone an operation for the disease; and Princess Victoria is the third of the royal family for whom the surgeon's skill has been requested in this respect.

THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES. The state of St. Petersburg becomes more and more satisfactory to the authorities, but the provinces are still far from tranquil. The strike agitation spreads in Poland, and martial law has been proclaimed in certain towns. From the Warsaw Government schools, 208 pupils have been expelled for petitioning the directors to introduce instruction in the Polish language. The punishment does not end at expulsion; for it means that the youths lose students' privileges, and will have to serve three years in the army instead of one. There is further violence in Finland. Herr Johnson, Procurator to the Finnish Senate, was assassinated on Feb. 6 by a person named Lieutenant Alexander Gadd, who called at the Procurator's house and sent up his card. The assailant was wounded by the murdered man's son. The Procurator had deserted the Finnish national cause and had taken service with Russia. He had increased his unpopularity by enforcing a general levy of 100,000 marks, which was to be paid to the police as a reward for their active repression of a working-men's demonstration.

OUR PORTRAITS. It is hardly necessary to remark that the new Secretary for Scotland, the Marquis of Linlithgow, is by

No one will gainsay the wisdom of the Marquis of Londonderry in giving the new appointment of Chief Woman Inspector under the Board of Trade to the Hon. Agnes Maude Lawrence, for Miss Lawrence has been in close touch with educational matters for a number of years—for five years she was an active member of the London School Board, and then a member of the Education Committee.



THE HON. AGNES M. LAWRENCE.

FIRST CHIEF WOMAN INSPECTOR UNDER THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

She is the daughter of the famous Lord Lawrence, and the youngest sister of the present holder of the title.

Major-General D. D. T. O'Callaghan, the new President of the Ordnance Committee, has had valuable experience of the scientific phases of gunnery, experience dating, indeed, from 1871, when he was appointed second Assistant Superintendent of Experiments at Shoeburyness. Since that time, he has been in the office of the Director of Artillery, has acted as secretary and member of the Ordnance Committee, has been Chief Officer of Ordnance

their statements as facts. The last meeting of the Court, when its decision will be announced, is to be public.

THE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

Despite a considerable series of defeats at bye-elections, the Government still commands a majority in the House of Commons of eighty-five. But it is a majority with unstable elements. About eighty Unionists have intimated that they will not seek re-election, and of these a certain proportion may not respond very warmly to the solicitations of the Whips for critical divisions. The attitude of the Free Food Unionists may be more hostile to the Government in the coming session than it was last year. On the other hand, Mr. Balfour had a majority of not less than fifty in the most dangerous divisions on the fiscal issue, and that leaves him with a considerable margin for future emergencies. In the last year of Mr. Gladstone's official life a majority of fourteen, or even nine, was thought quite comfortable by his supporters, who did not ask whether it represented the opinion of the country. Unless Mr. Balfour's followers should put him in a minority by deliberate abstention, he is safe for another Session.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

There is a great commotion in Germany over a speech in which Mr. Arthur Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the North Sea was the chief point in the strategic distribution of the British naval power, that, in case of emergency, our Navy would "get a blow in first," and that the increase of efficiency would be accompanied by a decrease of naval expenditure. German newspapers have hastened to assume that all this is "a menace to Germany in time of peace," although German Navy Bills are prefaced with the assertion that the German Fleet must be strong enough "to keep the North Sea clear." We might as well call this a menace to England in time of peace. Not only Germany, but Russia as well, is projecting war-ships on a great scale. Mr. Lee's statement that we "should get a blow in first" has shocked some of our very staid politicians; but it is simply an assertion of our

MR. JUSTICE BARNES,
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE
DIVORCE COURT.MR. ARTHUR LEE, M.P.,
WHO HAS BEEN EXPLAINING THE
MISSION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
SIR WILLIAM G. NICHOLSON,
NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.MAJOR-GEN. O'CALLAGHAN,
NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ORDNANCE
COMMITTEE.THE MARQUIS OF
LINLITHGOW,
NEW SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.MR. JUSTICE DEANE,
NEW JUDGE OF THE
DIVORCE COURT.

no means new to officialdom. Under his better-known title of Earl of Hopetoun, he was Whip of the House of Lords, Lord-in-Waiting, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Governor of Victoria, Paymaster-General, Lord Chamberlain, and first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. He has also been President of the Institution of Naval Architects, is Brigadier-General of the Royal Company of Archers, and is Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Fourth Division Submarine Miners (Volunteers).

Both the appointment of Sir John Gorell Barnes to the Presidency of the Divorce Court and that of Mr. H. Bargrave Deane to a Judgeship of the same court might reasonably have been anticipated. Mr. Justice Barnes has been a Judge of the division over which he is to preside since 1892. Mr. Deane has been the leader in the Probate and Divorce Courts for some years past. The new President is the son of a Liverpool shipowner, and was called to the Bar in 1876; the new Judge has been Recorder of Margate for some years, and was known as a ruthless cross-examiner.

Mr. Arthur Lee's singularly fervent speech as to the mission of the British Navy may, perhaps, be placed at the door of political youth, for the Civil Lord of the Admiralty entered Parliament for the first time as recently as 1900. Before that year he devoted himself to military matters, as an officer in the Royal Garrison Artillery, acting, at various times, as Professor of Strategy and Tactics at the R.M.C., Canada, as Military Attaché with the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, as Military Attaché at Washington, and as a member of the Military Education Committee.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, who succeeds Field-Marshal Sir George White as Governor of Gibraltar, has a long record of active service to his credit. His first war-experience was gained in Afghanistan in 1878 and 1879; he was with Lord Roberts on the historic march to Kandahar; was at Tel-el-Kebir; took part in the expedition to Burma, and in the Tirah operations; and was on the Staff during the South African War.

in the Army Ordnance Department, and commander of the artillery at Malta.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

This week's sittings of the Commission in Paris have been private. It has been denied that at the time of the North Sea outrage the Baltic fleet fired on the King of Greece's yacht, which was on its way from Denmark to France.

WATCHED BY TWO JAPANESE: CAPTAIN KLADO BEFORE THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.
The Russian legal advisers complained of the too close proximity of the two Japanese attachés (indicated by arrow marks), who were thereupon requested to take seats rather further back.

King George is said to have mentioned the fact as proving how easily the Russians might be misled, as trawlers might be more readily mistaken for torpedo-boats than his vessel. A foreign Admiral has declared in an interview that he believes the Russians will leave the court "with heads erect." The Commission had as yet found no reason to doubt the Russian witnesses' good faith, although it was not prepared to accept all

superior naval readiness; and on that score we trust it is perfectly warranted.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

Except from the politicians who are always abusing the Indian Government and its agents, there is a widespread sympathy with Sir Francis Younghusband in his controversy with Mr. Brodrick. He is charged with having acted in Tibet "in defiance of express instructions." There is no proof of any such "defiance." He was compelled by the circumstances to act on his own responsibility; and when the Home Government found that, at the express desire of the Tibetans, he had incorporated in the treaty an arrangement for the occupation of the Chumbi Valley for a long period, it was not surprising that the clause was rescinded. But to censure him before the whole world was unjustifiable and absurd. It is the general opinion that the dispatches should not have been published. The Foreign Office keeps its secrets. Why should the India Office blab to the four winds?

THE OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW.

(See Supplement.)

London is to have its motor-salon on a scale rivaling that of the famous exhibition in Paris. The automobile show at Olympia, which has been organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers, opened on Feb. 10. The great building has been specially prepared for the occasion. The floor has been re-paved, the seats removed, and the stage cleared. Every type of motor will be represented, and we publish in our Supplement examples of some of the more noteworthy exhibits. One that will not fail to excite interest is the 70-h.p. Mercedes, the only car of this pattern that has yet been brought to England. It is one of five that has been built for special trials, with a view to fixing the model for cars to be put on the market in 1906. On another page we give its chassis, and an outline of the specification. This, of course, is a car for the millionaire, but of cars for the million there is no lack, as witness some of the examples on our double-page illustration.



"Milk Fair, St. James's Park."—By GEORGE MORLAND.




MILK STALL IN ST. JAMES'S PARK, DESTROYED FEBRUARY 7.

Photo. Callcott.

THE OFFICIAL DESTRUCTION OF A TIME-HONOURED INSTITUTION IN ST. JAMES'S PARK: THE MILK FAIR IN THE MALL.

For three hundred years Milk Fair in St. James's Park, dear to the nurseries of the West End, held undisputed sway in the Mall. At the beginning of this week, however, Mrs. Kitchen and Mrs. Barry, whose families have conducted the stalls for centuries, received notice from the Board of Works to depart. They resisted pluckily, arguing that old usage had given them the right to remain, and sat up the whole night on February 6 to defeat eviction. On the morning of the 7th, however, officials of the Board of Works demolished the stalls.

THE
MOST LA-
mentable Romaine
Tragedie of Titus Andronicus:
As it was Plaide by the Right Ho-
nourable the Earle of Darbie, Earle of Pembroke,
and Earle of Suffex their Scrivants.



LONDON,
Printed by Iohn Danter, and are
to be sold by Edward White & Thomas Bellington,
at the little North doore of Paules at the
signe of the Gunne,
1594.



THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY:
A FANTIN-LATOIR.

The portrait of Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards was bequeathed to the National Gallery by Mr. Edwards. The work was executed by the French master in 1876.

The most Lamentable Tragedie
But him farewell commit him to the grave,
Doe them that kindnes and take leave of them.
Tere. Oh Grandfire, Grandfire, can't with all my hart,
VVould I were dead to you did lue agone,
O Lord I cannot speake to him for weeping,
My teares will chacke me if I ope my mouth.
Remane. You bid Andronicke haue done with woes,
Gine leuence on his execrable wretch,
That hath bin breeder of this dyre estate.
Lucius. Set him brell deepe in earth and fust his hie,
there let him stand and crie for foode,
If any on the eues of opticitie him,
For the offence he dies, this our doome,
Some flay to see him fastned in the earth.
Aron. Ah why should wrath be mude and fustie dumb,
I am no babie I, that with bafe prayers
I should repent the euill I haue done,
Ten thousand worse than euill yet I did
VVould I performe it I might haue my will,
If one good deed in all my life I did
I doe repent it from myerie foute.
Lw. Some louing friends comay the Emperours hence,
And gine him buriall in his fithers graue,
My Father and Lemnia shall forthwith,
Be clofed in your household monument,
After that raiunous digger tamers,
No funeral right, nor man in mourning weede,
No mounetfull bell shal ling her buriall
But throw her forth to beafls and birds to pray,
Her life was beaflie and deuoid of pitie,
And being dead let birds on her take pitie.

Exeunt.

Finis the Tragedie of Titus Andronicus.

THE UNIQUE "TITUS ANDRONICUS":
LAST PAGE OF THE TEXT.

This quarto was actually registered, but the entry was believed to be fictitious until the copy was discovered. It has now been purchased, it is believed for an American buyer, for £2000.



FLOATING HOSPITALS VANISHING FROM THE THAMES.

The small-fox hospital-ships "Castlen" and "Endymion," which lay for several years in Long Reach in the Thames, have now been sold by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for £7700. The extraordinary appearance of the ships used to excite wonderment among pleasure voyagers on the river.



A FIRE WITH A FATAL SEQUEL: GREAT GADDSDEN PLACE, BURNT FEBRUARY 1.

The residence of Mr. John Kerr, M.P., was destroyed by a fire which originated in a heating apparatus. The following day the butler and the footman returned to remove the wine from the cellar, and were buried beneath a fall of ruins, receiving injuries which cost both men their lives.



1. THE EARLIEST PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE DOWSING-ROD.

1. This picture of the *Virgula Divina* or *Furcata*, our present forked dowsing-rod, is taken from Sebastian's "Munster's Cosmographia," published at Bâle, A.D. 1544.



2. THE ANCIENT DOWSER AT WORK: SEARCHING FOR MINERALS.



3. THE DOWSER AND THE MINER IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



4. 17TH CENTURY DOWSING, WITH STRAIGHT, FORKED, AND CURVED RODS.

2. A.—Dowsers carrying rod split (original manner). B.—Rod dipping over presumed mineral vein. Illustration from S. Agricola's "De re Metallica," Bâle, 1550.



5. THE EARLIEST ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE ROD.

5. This, the earliest attempt to attribute the action of the rod to natural causes, was published in De Vallemont's "La Physique Occulte, ou Traité de la baguette devinatoire, 1603." Clouds of vapour from a hidden spring are supposed to permeate the rod and draw it down.



6. VARIOUS FORMS OF THE ROD FOR WATER-DOWSING.

7. This illustration, by Alfred Cromwell, is taken from a small work by Phlippen, published in 1853. It shows the practice as followed in this country in the middle of the nineteenth century.



7. THE ENGLISH DOWSER IN 1850, FROM A QUAIN WORK ON DOWSING.



6. This illustration of late seventeenth century appliances for the discovery of underground water is taken from a work entitled "La Verge de Jacob." It first saw the light in Lyons in 1603.

8. This rod belonged to the late Mr. James Mullies, who flourished about 1880. It is about as thick as a cedar-wood pencil. One limb is broken by its twisting round and round, apparently spontaneously, the hands of the dowsers remaining without perceptible motion.



8. ROD USED BY A FAMOUS ENGLISH DOWSER.

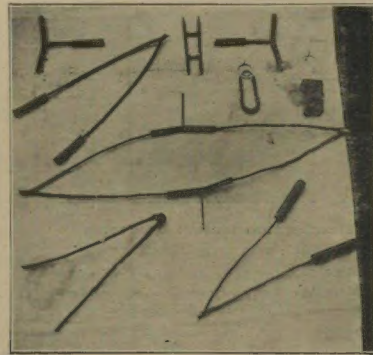
IS DOWSING CREDIBLE? THE DIVINING-ROD FOR WATER-FINDING, AND ITS HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATIONS LENT BY PROFESSOR BARRETT.—[SEE ARTICLE.]



MR. CHILD, THE DOWSER, FEELING THE INFLUENCE OF WATER IN CHRIST CHURCH PARK, IPSWICH, ON FEBRUARY 3: THE ROD HELD HORIZONTAL.

Photo. Walters.



IMPLEMENTS MADE TO TEST A WATER-FINDER, AND PREVENT MUSCULAR MOVEMENT OF THE ROD.



A WELL OF PURE WATER DISCOVERED BY MR. CHILD TEN FEET BELOW THE SURFACE AT EAST BERGHOLT.



THE DOWSER AT THE MOMENT OF FINDING WATER: THE ROD TWISTED OVER AND BROKEN.

Photo. Walters.

THE PROFESSIONAL DOWSER AT WORK: WATER-FINDING IN SUFFOLK WITH THE DIVINING-ROD.

The implements shown above were used at a test held by the Ipswich Scientific Society. They are so contrived that the dowsers could not possibly cause the rods to twist over by any movement of his hands. The pure well shown above was discovered ten feet below the surface, near a bad well one hundred feet deep.

TWO MONSTERS OF THE DEEP: THE NEW CUNARDER AND A STRANGE FISH.



THE BIGGEST PASSENGER STEAMER IN THE WORLD: THE NEW CUNARDER "CARONIA."

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.

The "Caronia" was built by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Clydebank. She is 675 ft. long—175 ft. longer than St. Paul's Cathedral; her breadth is 72 ft. 6 in.; her displacement is 30,000 tons; and her continuous sea speed 20 knots. She can accommodate 1650 passengers. Last week the Cunard Company entertained a large body of guests on a most enjoyable trial trip from Liverpool to Greenock. The numeral 13 has been carefully avoided in the numbering of state rooms.



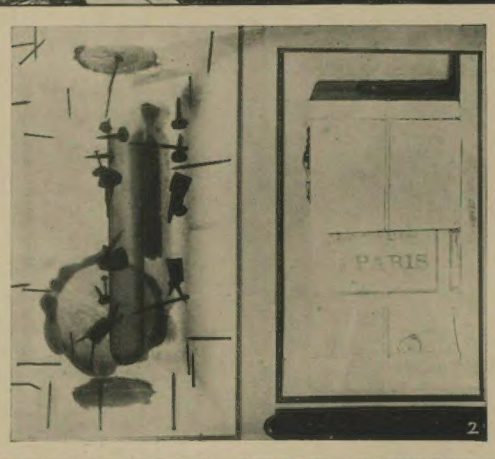
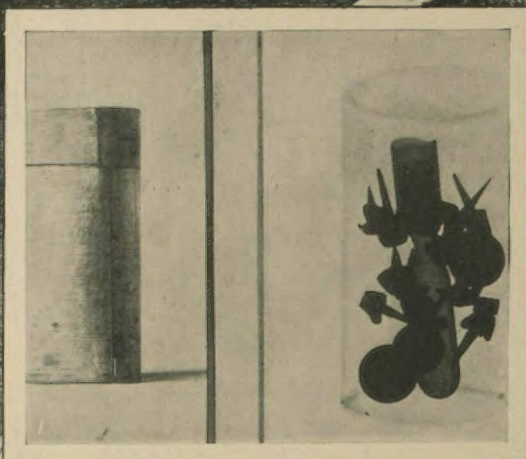
THE DEATH OF THE "SEA-SERPENT": THE 57-FT. LONG SEA-MONSTER KILLED BY THE STEM OF THE "ARMADALE CASTLE."

DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN J. C. ROBINSON.

During a recent voyage of the "Armadale Castle," when the vessel was in latitude 3 deg. south, the stem's perpendicular struck a large fish close to the head, and held it prisoner for about fifteen minutes. The monster was not less than fifty-seven feet in length, and must have been eight feet in diameter. It was beautifully marked, and Captain Robinson was sorry he could not lasso and preserve it. There was keen controversy among the passengers as to its species, some arguing for a whale, some for a shark. As Mr. Rudyard Kipling was on board and saw the sight, it has been suggested that the creature should be called "Piscis Rudyardensis."

BOMBS BETRAYED BY X RAYS: SEEING INTO UNOPENED INFERNAL MACHINES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



1. OUTSIDE AND INSIDE: THE EXTERIOR OF A BOMB AND ITS CONTENTS—TUBE OF EXPLOSIVES AND LARGE NAILS REVEALED BY THE RÖNTGEN RAYS TO THE PARIS POLICE.
2. A BOMB AS POSTAL PACKAGE: THE INNOCENT EXTERIOR, AND THE CONTENTS REVEALED BY RÖNTGEN RAYS, BETRAYING THE TUBE OF EXPLOSIVES, TIN TACKS, AND NAILS.
3. PARISIAN POLICE PRECAUTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF BOMBS: THE ENTRY TO THE CASEMATE WHERE INFERNAL MACHINES ARE EXAMINED.
4. THE INTERIOR OF A CASEMATE WHERE BOMBS ARE EXAMINED.
5. AN APPARATUS FOR EXAMINING BOMBS.



ARTHUR FISHER

On January 30 a bomb, in a grey paper package, was discovered near the residence of Prince Troubetskoï, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Paris. The same day a similar bomb exploded in the Avenue de la République, and injured several people. The bomb discovered by Prince Troubetskoï was examined by the authorities, who found that it was filled with nails of various sizes, buckshot, cartridges, and fragments of iron. The other bomb, which was similar in construction, hurled its contents to a distance of thirty yards.

THE COMING OF KINGSGATE.

By CARLTON DAWE.

Illustrated by R. CATON WOODVILLE.

IT was generally conceded that though Kingsgate had his good points he was a most uncommunicative fellow. An almost Oriental solemnity marked his manner: he was precise in action, rarely allowed himself to become ruffled, and, on the whole, seemed to possess an extraordinary fund of lethargy. This was a fag and that was a fag, and the whole routine of business was a punishment inflicted upon man for his sins. Not that he was loud in protesting against the inevitable—his philosophy would not have permitted him to appear so absurd—or that he ever shirked the perfectly obvious. On the contrary, he worked bravely, with the stolid indifference of one who has little hope and less faith. So much was his daily portion, and so much he would do. It was not to his liking—I doubt if anyone of us was particularly in love with his occupation—but he recognised that if he failed to perform according to rote he would probably be called upon for an explanation.

We were supposed to regulate the Imperial Maritime Customs at Chingkung, a far inland station on the Yangtse, shunned of all men who had choice of residence, and we welcomed the advent of Kingsgate with an infantile glee which might have disconcerted a less extraordinarily impassive creature. There was he, fresh out from home, with the tender bloom of spring still upon his cheek, while we, attenuated yellow skeletons, could but sit and sigh for our vanished youth. It seemed incredible to us, poor, forgotten exiles, that a few weeks ago this young man had been in England, in London, perhaps—perhaps he had even visited the Empire the night before he sailed! The thought was excruciating. We toasted him at dinner, we toasted him several times before turning in, and that night more than one of us dreamt fondly of other days.

The only unaffected member of our small community was the hero himself. He drank his whisky stolidly, he smiled stolidly, and he told us of the latest Empire ballet with a stolid affectation of indifference which left us panting with astonishment. He would have watched a second Deluge with the amazing placidity of a graven Buddha. His voyage out, first impressions of China, trip up the Yangtse—all were a matter of the utmost unconcern. The novelty of his surroundings failed to impress him; indeed, it was just possible that he had failed to discover anything novel in them.

"One would think the beiggar had been bred and born in the country," growled old Quilter, who had grown grey and yellow in the service, and who half resented the indifference of the new arrival.

It was, of course, absurd, but some such thought as that to which he had given utterance had long possessed me. I knew that Kingsgate had never been in China before. I had his own confession that he had never really been out of England until starting for the Far East; and yet about him there was that air of ease, of assurance, which is the

distinctive characteristic of the old traveller. Nothing came amiss to him; he dropped into our stereotyped ways with a facility which was almost an affront. Routine had no terrors for him; he took to the natives and their ways in a manner that was positively amazing. He did not even complain of the various odours which pervade every Chinese city, and which the newcomer finds so objectionable. I doubt if he noticed them: if he did, he seemed to regard them as inevitable, and he was too pronounced a fatalist to quarrel with fate.

Though he spoke little Chinese when he came among us, he displayed a quite abnormal talent for acquiring the language. His fluency in the particular dialect of Chingkung was even more remarkable, and he would rate a coolie in such a manner as to leave the native dumbfounded. Indeed, things came to such a pass that we invariably called in Kingsgate if confronted with a stubborn or unwilling witness; and woe betide the native who sought to impose on that extraordinary young man. He seemed to possess the true native gift of abuse, and, apparently working up to a furious

pitch of excitement on the slightest provocation, he would outline a brief but trenchant and unflattering history of his victim's womenfolk back to the fifth and sixth generation. I have seen the almond eyes open wide with amazement, the very spirit of the witness wither, beneath that burning flood of abuse. And yet with it all the face would be marked with an infinite curiosity, a look of admiration, a puzzling out of the problem of this white man who had all the tricks of the native.

His very accent had the true local ring, a ring which Quilter and I had vainly striven to acquire. As a matter of fact, Quilter rather prided himself on his accent, and had not been slow to guide me when I stumbled; therefore the knowledge—for he knew it as well as I—that this greenhorn, fresh out from home, had metaphorically run rings round us both was a thing not lightly to be endured. And yet endure it he must, for the masterful young man triumphed at every turn.

"Do you know, Kingsgate," I said to him one day, "your command of the vernacular is absolutely appalling. If I were to shut my eyes I could fancy it was a native speaking."

"Perhaps it is," he said.

"No, I mean when you are speaking."

"Oh!" he looked a trifle confused. "Yes, I seem to have made wonderful strides. It comes quite easy to me. They said at home I should find it a frightfully difficult language, but I knew I should find it nothing of the sort."

"How did you know that?"

"How can one explain an intuition?"

"Then the prospect had no terrors for you?"

"None whatever. I felt that I was coming home."

"Home!"

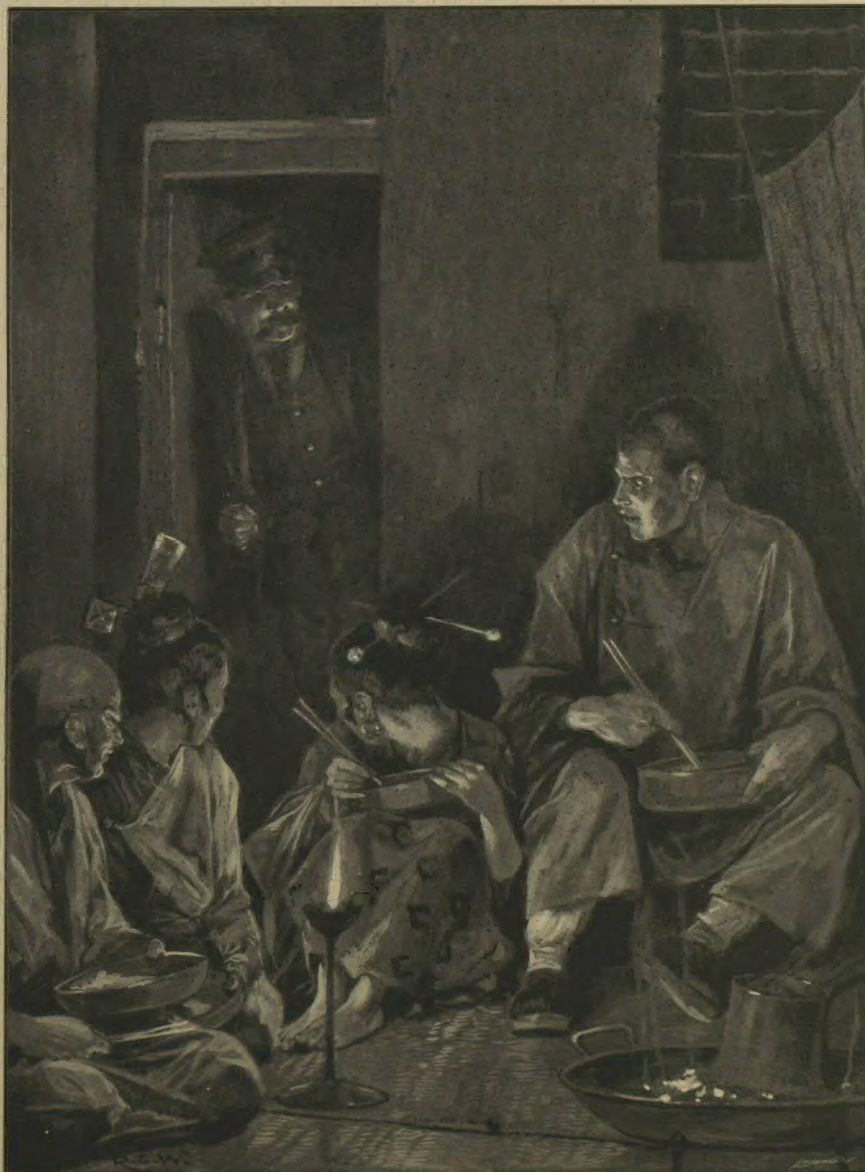
"You don't quite understand. I have always been intensely interested in things Chinese. I love the language; I loved it even when we were only on bowing terms. I have never been homesick once; therefore I take it that Chingkung is my home."

He saw the puzzled look in my eyes and laughed, and when he laughed his face took onto itself a decidedly pleasant expression. I had a preference for the laughing side of him; the other, the gloomy, thoughtful side, filled one with ungenerous thoughts. "You don't quite tumble," he continued. "I am not so sure that even I understand. You see, the country strikes us differently. To you it is a very good place to get out of; to me it calls with an insistence which I cannot ignore."

"Of course it's all new to you. Wait till you've grilled for a few years in Chingkung."

"Perhaps that's it. A few years may make all the difference. But the singular thing is that the place never did seem new to me."

Anything more extraordinary I had never heard; and though, as a rule, I was not given greatly to analysing motives or speeches, I must



I found him clothed like a coolie, eating the native chow.

confess that at that moment Kingsgate appeared to me something more than a trifle uncommon. My own experience, and, as far as I knew, the experience of everyone else, had been quite the reverse. When the novelty of my surroundings had worn off, I entertained a profound longing to return to my own country, a longing I had never yet succeeded in conquering.

At first I was inclined to doubt the genuineness of the young man. Many Englishmen prided themselves on their insularity, their determination not be caught approving the stranger or his country, and it was just possible that our recruit was all afish with ignorance; or, on the other hand, he might not be mentally capable of absorbing the wonders that surrounded him. Yet this was an explanation not altogether satisfactory, for our knowledge of Kingsgate was such as to preclude the contention of any mental deficiency on his part.

This love of China and things Chinese grew with him. It was astounding, but the most trivial native customs moved him in a manner which neither earthquake nor cataclysm could. When the people let off crackers on New Year's Day, or beat the tin cans to scare away the demon of the eclipse, an unaccountable excitement seemed to possess the man; and once, during a cruise, while the tom-toms were being beaten ashore, he sprang to the ship's bell and began furiously to ring it. Laughingly I asked him what the deuce he meant by playing the fool in such a manner, and laughingly he replied that he only wished to add to the uproar; but his eyes were positively dancing with excitement, and the hand with which he held the match to his cigarette trembled visibly. It was evident that there were occasions when even the stolid Mr. Kingsgate could forget his dignity.

But the man was full of surprises, and they were not always of an agreeable nature. I have seen him stand for half an hour at a time watching our coolies eat, and once he astounded me by saying that he had a great longing to partake of their evil-smelling fare.

"It requires a little practice to manipulate the chopsticks properly," I suggested.

"Oh, not at all; that sort of thing comes natural," and as he spoke he picked up a couple of sticks, bent over the pan in which some unsavoury fish was floating in rancid oil, and deftly secured an evil-looking piece. This he made a pretence of carrying to his mouth, and he did it so adroitly that I could not withhold my admiration.

"My dear Kingsgate, you do it to the manner born. One might imagine that you had always fed with chopsticks."

He laughed, letting the fish splash back into the pan. "Perhaps I have."

"At any rate, I should rather like to see you with the rice-bowl at your mouth."

"Perhaps you may," he said.

"All things are possible," I replied, but at the same time I did not think this was one of the possible things. Frankly, I was beginning to look upon him as a person of some individuality, but I had not the remotest conception of the form that individuality would eventually take. The truth was so far from my thoughts that even a suspicion of it never crossed my mind. How could one couple an ordinary English boy with— It was absurd! Quilter and I were ordinary men possessed of the ordinary intelligence. We claimed no second sight nor inspiration of any kind. Like ordinary men, we were wise after the event, and wondered why we had not seen.

Upon another occasion Kingsgate and I happened to be passing through a low quarter of the town. The weather had been extremely hot for a month or six weeks, the refuse lay thick about the roadway, and though I complained of the odours Kingsgate said never a word.

At the top of a particularly objectionable street I waited for him.

"How can you risk loitering in such a place? What on earth are you made of?"

He laughed. "Don't know, I'm sure. Rum, isn't it? But this sort of thing doesn't affect me in the least; or, at any rate, not in your way. You'll scarcely believe me, but I almost fancy I like it. It seems to excite, exhilarate me. It is as though a red-hot wire were run through my veins." His eyes dilated, his face glowed like a man in triumph; he was under the spell of some inconceivable delight.

Never having encountered a case similar to this, I was like a young practitioner who meets with a new malady, and who consequently is somewhat uncertain as to treatment. It was absurd to suppose that Kingsgate was mad—that was a supposition not to be entertained for a moment; and I knew as well as a man could know that he was not trifling with me. Yet that there was a peculiar twist in him, moral or physical, could not be denied, and for the rest of our journey I was conscious of edging off whenever, inadvertently, he pressed too close to my side. A man who revelled in native unattractiveness was not a delightful curiosity.

Quilter shrugged his shoulders and grunted.

"Of course, our greenhorn is pulling your leg. He showed us from the first that he was not going to be surprised at anything, and he is merely continuing the game. The missionaries tell me that the proselyte is always loudest in his protestations, and our young friend has set himself to applaud that which we decry. It's his silly way of showing what an exceptional fellow he is."

"I feel sure there is something more behind it."

Once again Quilter's shoulders rose. "Pooh! What more can there be? You don't suppose he really wants to eat his chow with chopsticks, or that anything but a dog could enjoy the smells of Chingkung?"

"But you didn't see him, Quilter. He was like a man under the influence of some intoxicant."

"I should think so. That part of Chingkung is enough to intoxicate the devil."

Quilter was not a sensitive plant. He had little delicacy of thought or word, and absolutely no imagination. One might as well have attempted to instil wisdom into a cocoa-nut as to drive a subtle distinction

into his brain. He was a slave of routine, and routine acknowledged that he did very well; but as for initiative—he was just a Government official. However, even as we spoke, the weird and awful strains of a native fiddle were heard racking the otherwise tranquil night, and as all native music was strictly forbidden on board, Quilter rose in a great rage and strode forward in the direction of the offensive sounds. I followed him as in duty bound, and as he stumbled along the deck I heard him vowing vengeance on the dog who had dared to set his authority at defiance.

The dog, however, was none other than the amazing Mr. Kingsgate. He sat high above the deck on a coil of rope, and, in an ecstasy of emotion, ground out some of the most extraordinary strains of which the native fiddle is capable. Around him in a ring, every man with a pipe in his mouth, squatted the crew.

With an oath Quilter was in among them, and roughly seizing the fiddle, he flung it far out into the stream.

"For two pins I'd send you after it," he yelled. "What the blazes do you mean by this infernal tomfoolery?"

"I'm sorry," said Kingsgate.

"Sorry! I should think you were. Playing the fiddle to a lot of dirty, opium-sotted coolies! Was ever anything like it heard out of Bedlam?"

"It shall not occur again."

"See to it. We want the display of other talents here in Chingkung. Take my advice and turn in."

I must confess that Kingsgate gave us both much food for reflection, though I was beginning to approach his case from a mental standpoint totally different from that of Quilter. As I have said, he was a commonplace man to whom imagination had shown a marked antipathy, and he could see no farther than the limit of his commonplace spectacles. It was evident to him that Kingsgate was taking on the habits of the dog, and as they were reprehensible habits they would have to be beaten out of him. It never occurred to him that the young man might be quite powerless to prevent that which in his saner moments he would positively deplore.

However, something still more astonishing was yet to happen. Kingsgate had not been with us for more than a year before he began to shun our society. At first this came about by slow and almost imperceptible degrees; unconsciously, as it were, the breach between us widened, and at last we awoke to the fact that our colleague, in spirit at least, was utterly at variance with us. He would work sturdily enough all through the day, he messed with us in the perfunctory manner to which latterly we had grown accustomed, but when the night came on he almost invariably went ashore by himself, and we would see no more of him until the following morning. On the whole, one is master of oneself in the Far East, and if Kingsgate's pleasure lay in the town, we could find in his youth and his ignorance a dozen excuses for him. We took it for granted that the superior mental calibre of the white man would see him through, and as yet he showed no signs of precocious depravity.

But rumour grew. White men were too few in Chingkung to escape notice, and it came to our ears that when Kingsgate went into the town of a night it was to herd with the natives. Indeed, he had been seen in an opium-shop of little repute, and when I broached the subject he did not deny it.

"It is all experience," he explained: "upon such occasions one tastes the real life of the country."

"But they say that you have been seen in native dress?"

"It is quite true. If I wore my own clothes the people would mistrust me. When I don native rig I seem to be one of them."

"But good heavens, Kingsgate, you don't want to be taken for one of them?"

"There have been times when I have looked upon that fact as a compliment. It is really a delightful experience to find yourself one of the crowd, and to feel that your presence is in no way a deterrent to conversation. Besides, it is so good for my Chinese. I can assure you that upon such occasions the natives don't know me for what I am."

"I am not surprised at it. You seem to grow more like a native every day."

"I believe I do," he replied with a chuckle. "It may seem astounding, but I really believe I do."

There was, in fact, no doubt of it. Incredible as it may seem, I knew, or felt, that his face was *changing*. Its freshness had given way to that harder yellow look which comes to most men who sojourn for any length of time in the Far East: the cheekbones grew more pronounced, and even the brown eyes assumed a deeper, darker tone. With a little persuasion of my own, or the verification of another, I could easily have convinced myself that even the eyes were changing their shape, and that the full mouth had grown fuller, protruding with almost native arrogance. Of course it was absurd: I knew I was subject to a hallucination of the gravest kind, and I feared that I was bestowing upon our worthy colleague much more attention than he deserved. How could the physical man change, or change in the way it seemed to me that he was changing? The idea was ridiculous!

But of his mental attitude towards the natives there could be no manner of doubt. It was a long time before Quilter or I would acknowledge it, but in the end even we were forced to admit that our colleague made his pleasure among the people with yellow faces. Consequently our sympathies lessened, our friendship became strictly formal, and, apart from the transaction of business, we had little to do with each other. And though he must have seen the change in us, it made no real difference in him. He was just as pleasant or just as morose as he had always been; and even when he took a house about a mile down the river he let us see that it was not on account of any change his feelings had undergone towards us. It is true he never invited us to

visit him, and it is equally true that had he done so we should have declined; for rumour began to whisper of his strange manner of living—how he ate, dressed, and lived generally like a native; and I feared, from the look of him, that he was too surely acquiring the opium habit.

Quilter was furious. He vowed that he would not have such a half-bred mongrel working under him, and he accordingly wrote to the chief begging that Mr. Kingsgate might be removed to some other station, and as Quilter was a man commanding some respect his petition was listened to. The reply came late one evening, and he deputed me to be the bearer of the news to our unhappy colleague. I was to tell Kingsgate that he would be excused further attendance at the office, and that he might immediately prepare for his departure from Chingkung.

It was not without a feeling of trepidation that I approached the house, and when, almost immediately, I was ushered into the culprit's presence, I found him clothed like a coolie, eating the native chow in company with two women and another man. Even as I entered the room I saw him with the basin of rice to his mouth, the contents of which he was ramming down his throat by the aid of chopsticks.

He nodded and smiled quite pleasantly, though he must have seen the look of horror and disgust on my face. His companions rose instinctively and bowed. For a moment I thought he was going to do the same; but, recollecting himself, he smiled again and invited me to a seat.

"My God, Kingsgate," I said, "I have heard something of your life here, but I never thought it was as bad as this. I should not have believed it possible that a white man could sink so low."

"Perhaps it is not possible," he said, a strange, quizzing look in his eyes, which were now Chinese, or I was mad.

"How do you mean, 'not possible,' when I see you here?"

"But I am not a white man," he said.

"Upon my soul, I am almost inclined to believe you."

"It is the truth, Mansfield; I am no more a white man than my friend here, Mr. Ping-Cheng." He waved his hand towards his native companion, a somewhat cadaverous-looking beast, who glowered at me from a far corner of the room, whither he had retired with the two ladies.

"You are not yourself," I protested mildly, for I feared that he was not quite right in his head. "We must get you away from here, Kingsgate. In fact, I came here to-night to tell you—"

But he cut me short: "My dear Mansfield, you must not imagine that I have gone off my head. On the contrary, I have just recovered my mental equilibrium. It was only while I thought I was a white man that my faculties were in jeopardy."

"While you thought you were a white man!" This was getting worse and worse.

"You do not understand. You think that I am aping the native, that I have descended in the social scale? It is really nothing of the kind. As a matter of fact, I have really found my level, for you see I am a native. You still look puzzled. Come, is it possible that you have never guessed my secret?"

"I have thought of many things in connection with you."

"But you have never thought of the one thing that was of vital importance? You saw me going to the devil, as you supposed; you did not know that I was strenuously fighting the battle of blood. You saw the white man sinking to the level of the native, but you never guessed that it was nature asserting itself, and that the result was as inevitable as death? It simply had to be, Mansfield. It was the blood of my fathers calling—always calling."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"That is my secret. And you have never guessed it? Remarkable! Sometimes I could have sworn that you saw through me."

"Sometimes I thought so too; but I see my folly."

"It is rather a strange story, Mansfield, but two words will tell it. My grandfather was a half-breed, and I have come back to the land of my fathers."

So this accounted for much that was unaccountable: the amazing facility with which he acquired the language, his love of the native and his ways. Truly, of the many strange things I had thought of him, not one had been so strange as this.

"If there is any blame attached to all this," he continued, "you will see that there is also some excuse. The curse passed over the half-breed, my father escaped it, but ever since I was old enough to know anything I knew that I should eventually come East; and, knowing, for a long time I strove to resist the inclination. But it had to be: nature called, and I was bound to obey. Once here, the smell of the place got into my blood and drove me mad: I knew that I was native to the soil. A power which would not be denied urged me on from excess to excess. There were moments when I strove assiduously to retain my place as a white man, bitter moments in which I knew that I was forfeiting the respect of my kind; and yet a will stronger than mine urged me on; a power I could not resist called to me. It was the blood of my fathers."

"Nonsense! You must stir yourself. This is mere madness."

"I sometimes hope so; but I fear it is unimpeachable sanity. And, after all, I am quite happy. This mode of life appears to me in no way disgusting; though I know that I am eating like a pig of a coolie the knowledge does not revolt me. It is the blood, Mansfield. The curse skipped two generations; but it has stuck to the third. Nor am I sure that I am right in calling it a curse. I daresay a man may be happy even though he lives like a native. At all events, it is my way, and I shall live it to the end. I am not sure that I should live any other life, even if I could. . . . By the way, you might tell Quilter that I have resigned my appointment in the Imperial Maritime Customs."

THE END.

THE GREAT LONDON MISSION: THE OPENING AT THE ALBERT HALL.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG



SKETCHES AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION, FEBRUARY 4.

Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander began their campaign for a revival of religion in London at a huge meeting presided over by Lord Kinnaird. The American evangelists were supported by clergy of all denominations. Their methods resemble those of Moody and Sankey. Dr. Torrey is the preacher, Mr. Alexander the singer, and the latter is said to exercise an electrical power over vast audiences.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

The subject of premature burial has once more been revived by a recent case at Accrington, where a woman supposed to be dead was discovered by the undertaker to be alive. A certain section of persons have not been slow to utilise this incident by way of raising the cry against what they are pleased to call careless certification of death. They also by voice and pen assert that premature burial is a common occurrence, and they appear to take a special delight in picturing the horrors of the victims of "doctors' mistakes." The mistakes in question must surely be credited in part also to the friends and relations of the supposed dead persons. No one may deny that the very idea of premature burial is in itself truly horrible, and nothing is lost in the way of description of the fate of the prematurely interred, in the accounts which are pictured of such an occurrence. That which concerns reasonable people, who are not faddists in the matter, is the calm consideration of two points. These include the discussion, first, of the question, "Is premature burial an event of common occurrence?" and secondly, of the inquiry, "Have we any signs of death which are to be regarded as of thoroughly reliable kind?"

Now, in the first place, evidence that many cases occur in which people only seemingly dead are interred—a statement boldly advanced by certain people—is absolutely wanting. They assume that because in one or two cases (resembling that at Accrington) trance or an analogous state has been mistaken for death, a large number of like instances are to be regarded as being represented in human history. They draw for support, in other words, on a fund of cases the existence of which is entirely hypothetical. They exaggerate into a common danger one which is so occasional that it may be deemed of great rarity indeed. Against the unsupported assertions of those who regard every case of death as one presenting the dread possibility of its involving the burial of the living, we have to place certain very important facts and considerations. The *Lancet* lately remarked: "We know of no thoroughly authenticated case in which a body after it has been pronounced dead by competent and honest examiners has 'returned to life.'"

The determination of death is a matter for the medical attendant, of course, since he has to certify the fact of the decease. Now, if it be admitted that in the vast majority of instances such certification is duly performed, the risks of premature burial may be reduced practically to nil. There are cases in which death has to be certified that may present difficulties. A person not attended in his last illness by a physician, or buried without medical verification of death, might run the risk of being interred alive. Such an event reflects no discredit on the certification, but amply shows the danger which exists where professional verification of the decease has been omitted. Everybody is at one in demanding that distinct proof of death should be afforded in every case, plain as the cause of death may be, or obscure on the other hand. If legislation, as a medical journal suggests, be required to render the form of certification thoroughly exact and less equivocal than in one respect it is at least to-day (i.e., in the wording of the certificate as regards information supplied to the physician), then by all means let such further enactments be made. If death certification and burial can be carried out in Britain and in some parts of France without verification of decease by a medical man being required, the danger of premature burial, such as it is, cannot fail to be increased. The *médicin vérificateur* of France is, I believe, a State official, whose certificate in the larger centres is necessary before burial is permitted, and his testimony naturally reinforces that of the medical attendant of the deceased.

The other inquiry is a strictly scientific one. It has reference to the signs on which reliance may be placed by way of confirming the fact that death has occurred. At the outset it may be said that the determination of life's ending depends not on the observing of one sign (though at least one symptom may be regarded as definite), but upon the collective testimony of a number of facts. Let us regard the chief signs of death in their order; not one will be found of itself (save one) to be utterly and truly diagnostic. First there is the loss of heat; but this condition is not itself characteristic of death, and it is known that after decease from certain diseases the temperature may actually rise somewhat for a short period. Cessation of the heart's action and of breathing also are not in themselves certain features of death. In this column of date Jan. 28 I described the case of Colonel Townshend, who voluntarily could arrest his breathing movements and slow his heart's action to an extent which rendered the existence of life very problematical to observers.

The one sole and undisputed sign of death is the commencement of decomposition or putrefaction. When the finger of decay makes its mark on the body all doubt is at an end. Here there is no disputing the fact that life has surrendered its citadel to the play of forces and conditions that once it successfully resisted. Why not therefore delay burial till this unequivocal testimony of nature has been afforded? Rapid burial in tropical countries is necessary because of the very rapidity with which decomposition begins. With us burial is not hurried after decease, and the possibility of mistake is therefore greatly lessened. We might even institute mortuary chambers, as in Germany, with watchers, if we regard the possibility of premature interment as even occasionally liable to be represented. Let us at least be assured that we have one unfailing sign to guide us towards the knowledge that humanity has in reality shut off its mortal coil. ANDREW WHITSON.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

C. J. CARTER.—The mistake lies in White's fourteenth move, which should have been R to K B sq. and not R to Q B sq. With this rectification the subsequent Castling is that of Queen's Rook. We thank you for your letter, and regard with much admiration both its mental vigour and its beautiful handwriting.

E. J. POLGARSK (Bristol).—The addresses are all given us in confidence, so that we are not able to send them; but we dare say that if any of our readers wish for a correspondence game they will take notice of this answer and communicate with us on the subject.

G. E. C. PACKER (Cambridge).—Problem No. 2 can be solved by 1. Kt takes Q.

J. O. THOMAS (Bristol).—Thanks for problem.

P. WEXMAN (Croydon).—Thanks for altered diagram, which shall have attention.

L. DESPAGNÉS.—Kindly send us a fresh diagram. It is safer for both sides.

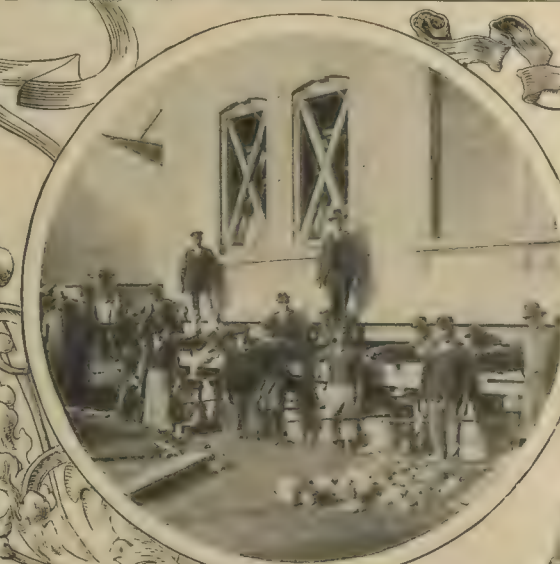
C. BURNETT and H. M. PRIDEAUX.—Amended positions to hand.

R. C. L. OXFORD.—Your solution was duly acknowledged in the issue of January 14.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 315 received from BANARSI DAS MALLICK, N. S. (Calcutta), E. (V. Palpari) of No. 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 284

A NEW DUTY FOR PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS:
HOUSE-MOVING EN BLOC.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY ARTHUR COTTE.



THE HOUSE IN ITS ORIGINAL POSITION.

THE HOUSE ON ITS WAY, SHOWING ORIGINAL SIZE LEFT CLEAR.

THE MEANS OF LOCOMOTION: THE SCREW-JACKS THAT PROPELLED THE BUILDING.

THE HOUSE MOVED SOME FIFTY YARDS FROM ITS ORIGINAL POSITION.

THE METHOD OF SHORING UP THE HOUSE FOR TRANSPORT.

THE HOUSE HALFWAY ACROSS ITS NEW FOUNDATION.

This American method of house-moving has been adopted, as here shown, in a manufacturing town in North Germany. The actual manipulation of the screw-jacks was done by Prussian soldiers.

A MAGNIFICENT PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA: THE ABYSSINIAN EMPEROR MENELIK.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ABYSSINIAN MINISTER IG.



MENELIK IN FULL STATE DRESS.

A German mission is at present on its way to the Abyssinian capital, and will be received by the Emperor Menelik in person. One of the most remarkable photographs is that it resembles a Byzantine ikon.



THE PACIFIC TIDER DUCK AT HOME.

The Pacific Tider duck, hitherto unknown to these shores, was shot at Grimsey, Orkney, on December 1st. The bird was identified by Mr. [redacted] and described it on another page of this number.

WEEDING OUT THE BRITISH NAVY: VESSELS MARKED OUT FOR REJECTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CHIBB.



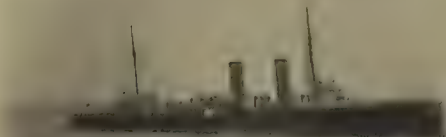
SAND PAPER, BATTLESHIP 1895, 14,000 TONS, 17,500 H.P., 17,500 MEN



MEDIA CRUISER 1895, 12,000 TONS, 10,000 H.P., 10,000 MEN



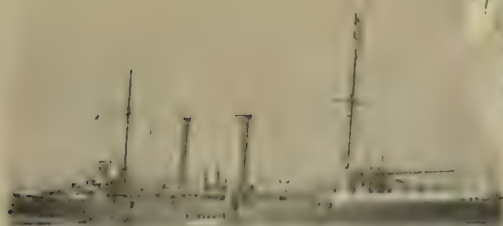
IMPERIEUSE ARMORED CRUISER 1896, 12,000 TONS, 11,000 H.P., 11,000 MEN



THETIS TORPEDO BOAT 1898, 3,000 TONS, 4,000 H.P., 300 MEN



COLLOSSUS TURRET SHIP 1891, 9,400 TONS, 11,000 H.P., 11,000 MEN



MELAMPUS CRUISER 1898, 3,000 TONS, 4,000 H.P., 300 MEN



BEAULIEU CRUISER 1898, 3,000 TONS, 4,000 H.P., 300 MEN



INTREPID CRUISER 1898, 3,000 TONS, 4,000 H.P., 300 MEN

TO MAKE FOR NAVAL EFFICIENCY: THE DISMISSAL OF VESSELS NOW OUTCLASSED

In a recent speech Mr. Arthur Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, announced that in future the money that has been spent in refitting old ships will be devoted to building new ones.



WEEDING THE BRITISH NAVY: SHIPS TO BE DISCARDED UNDER THE NEW POLICY OF MAINTAINING NAVAL EFFICIENCY BY FRESH CONSTRUCTION IN PREFERENCE TO REPAIR.

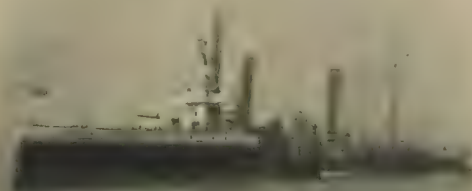
PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.

WEEDING OUT THE BRITISH NAVY: CANDIDATES FOR THE SCRAP-HEAP.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.



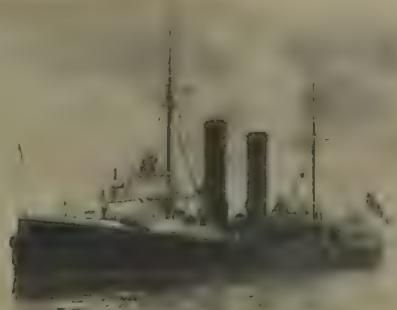
FEARLESS. 1887. 1580 TONS. 3200 H.P. 45.7 KNOTS. 167 MEN



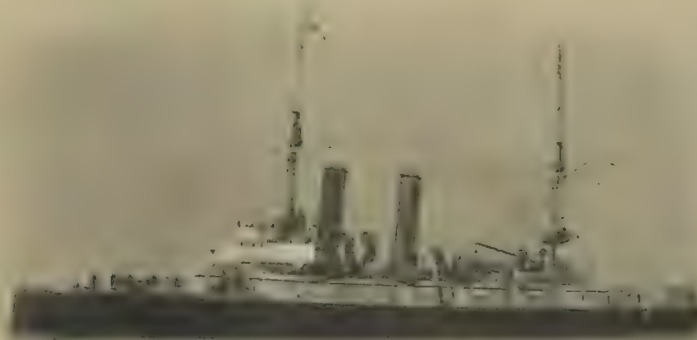
ANTELOPE. 1894. 310 TONS. 3621 H.P. 19.25 KNOTS. 91 MEN



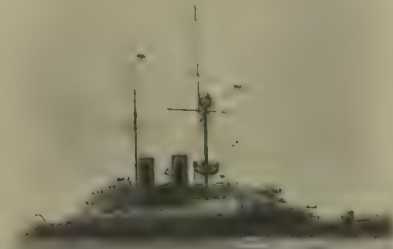
EDINBURGH TURRET SHIP. 1876. 9420 TONS. 8700 H.P. 14.5 KNOTS. 320 MEN



HATHAWAY CRUISER. 1893. 3500 TONS. 4500 H.P. 17.5 KNOTS. 272 MEN



AUSTRALIA ARMORED STEAMER. 1881. 2600 TONS. 1500 H.P. 14.5 KNOTS. 435 MEN



CAMPERDOWN BATTLESHIP. 1875. 18,000 TONS. 11,000 H.P. 12.5 KNOTS. 310 MEN



MELPOMENE CRUISER. 1899. 3950 TONS. 4000 H.P. 19 KNOTS. 318 MEN



CONQUADOR TURRET SHIP. 1888. 6700 TONS. 6300 H.P. 15.5 KNOTS. 330 MEN



MEDUSA CRUISER. 1881. 2800 TONS. 3000 H.P. 12 KNOTS. 312 MEN

OUTSAILED AND OUTCLASSED: VESSELS OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS NOW TO BE SOLD OUT OF THE NAVY.

The Admiralty has recalled and discarded all ineffective ships from squadrons abroad, and in future will build only the biggest and fastest ships with the most modern armament.



WOOD-CUTTING: THE USE OF THE POINTED PORTABLE SAW.



DWELLERS IN TURRETS: JAPANESE OFFICERS AND THEIR WINTER QUARTERS.



SHUTTER
FROM WIND
AND
WEATHER
A TROOP'S
DUG-OUT
ON THE
HILL



SMOKELESS FUEL FOR THE COLD WEATHER: ARMY CHARCOAL-BURNERS AT WORK.



A FIELD-KITCHEN NEAR SAN-DE-PU: CHOPSTICKS AND LARG-FLANS.

The dug-outs used by the Japanese officers as winter quarters are a little higher than those of the men. Charcoal is used for fuel. The soldiers do not show any smoke. In the last picture the man stirring his food with chopsticks is using a Russian sheet-iron food-pail, three times heavier than the Japanese food-pail. His earthenware pots are not new, but have been lately infested with rats, and the men have been encouraged to catch them. With their usual thriftiness the Japanese have turned the old earthenware pots into traps.

THE CLEANEST AND MOST INGENUOUS SOLDIER IN THE WORLD.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIER'S WEEKLY.



THE JAP IN THE JAR: HOT BATHS ON THE SHA-HO.

He sinks a large Chinese jar into the earth, and builds underneath a little furnace with a flue to carry the smoke away, usual.



THE LIGHTEST OF ALL CANNON: THE JAPANESE BAMBOO GUN.

The bamboo gun is here seen with its muzzle covered to keep the bore dry. It is used to fire grenades during trench-fighting. Two men can easily carry it between them to any point where it is required. It fires very small charges.



A SOLUBLE SOAP POWDER
with which
a powerful disinfectant
and deodoriser
has been incorporated.

Y WISE HEAD Z may be used in powder or solution.

Sprinkle it about where a suspicious smell is detected—
in lavatories, sickrooms, cesspools, sewers, &c.

Y WISE HEAD Z for disinfecting & washing bedclothes,
bodylinen, bandages, &c,
to guard against contagion.

WHERE **Y WISE HEAD Z** is used
MICROBES DIE,
AND THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE
OF INFECTION.

Y WISE HEAD Z combines a soap &
germicide; it is no dearer than soap.

Y WISE HEAD Z to Scrub floors,
paintwork, linoleum, &c.—
destroys vermin.

Y WISE HEAD Z in hospitals &
public institutions; for disinfection.



**A SOAP, DEODORISER,
AND DISINFECTANT**

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND

The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of purity and excellence.





"What does 'Van Houten's' mean, Mother?"

"It means the Best Cocoa, my dear."

PLAYER'S GOLD LEAF

—Navy Cut—

CIGARETTES

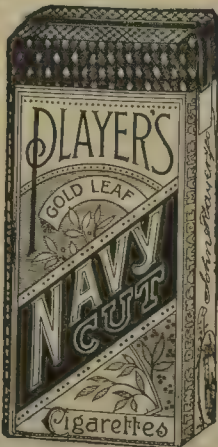
(The Original).

PERFECTLY MADE from the CHOICEST
GROWTHS of OLD VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

MILD Strength.

Sold by all Tobacconists, Stores, &c., in Packets of
10, 12, and 20, and in Decorated Tins of 24, 50, and 100.

J. H. & CO.



LADIES' PAGES.

Among the points that are usually urged as new "rights" for women, but that are really reforms equally advantageous for men and women, surely may be included the admission of women, fully qualified by knowledge and serious abilities, to the membership of learned societies. One by one, chiefly owing to the untiring advocacy of Mrs. Farquharson of Haughton, the leading learned societies are opening their election to membership to ladies. At the last meeting of the Linnean Society the first election of women to its membership took place. It was impossible to read the record of the claims of the ladies elected without perceiving that their inclusion must be a benefit to the society and its purposes. The new charter which permitted the innovation was procured mainly by the exertions of the treasurer, Mr. Crisp, who bore the necessary expenses; and he must have felt pleased as he scanned the list of qualifications, including such names as these: Miss Brown, D.Sc., Professor at Holloway College, who has contributed an important paper to the society's "Transactions"; Mrs. Veley, joint author of a valuable treatise on the micro-organisms causing fault in a certain commercial product; Mrs. Sargent, important experiments in cell division; and Mrs. Percy Sladen, gift of £20,000 for the advancement of natural science by experiment or exploration. The number of ladies admitted F.L.S. on this occasion was eleven.

Another interesting event for women who care about the progress of their sex was the recent presentation to Miss Stevenson, chairman of the Edinburgh School Board, of a testimonial raised by public subscription. It took the form of her own portrait. Miss Stevenson has been a member of the School Board of the Scottish metropolis since its commencement, and was elected chairman by her fellow members about four years ago. As Scotland has not yet been attacked by those in opposition to School Boards, Miss Stevenson's work still continues to be given to her native town in this capacity. In England there were several lady vice-chairmen of School Boards before the passing of the recent Act, by which the women who had worked so well in the direction of the education of children were met with an outburst of pointless praise and meaningless commendation. The services were practically as some substitution for the feminine influence and judgment rejected from the representative bodies, the Government has decided to establish women inspectors; and a Chief Woman Inspector has been appointed in the person of the Hon. Maude Lawrence, who served the public continuously on the London School Board from 1869 till the abolition of elected representatives under the new Act. It is, however, by no means the same thing to add women to the paid service of the State in subordinate positions,



A SMART SILK "AT HOME" DRESS.

This is designed for afternoon wear, but would be suitable for a home dinner frock too. It is of light tulle, trimmed with folds of narrow black and white lace and medallions of the same lace; black velvet bows as a "ladder."

as it was to have ladies elected by the ratepayers, and sitting independently on the education boards, and using their own best judgment in the service of education; individuals, and not a portion of a bureaucracy.

Lady Jersey puts forth an appeal to young people of leisure and education to give a few hours at periodical intervals to help in carrying on the work of the Children's Happy Evenings Association, of which she is president. This society obtains the use of the elementary schools for the children to play in for the evening, and has now an average of 16,000 poor children on its lists. The voluntary assistants are necessary to keep order, to direct the games, and to insure that the schools are in no way damaged. There is usually provided a "quiet room," in which dolls are dressed and played with, pictures cut out of the illustrated papers are coloured with cheap paints, story-books are read, and table-games are enjoyed. In the large room more active fun goes on; some schools are fortunate in the possession of big toys, such as a rocking-horse, and the children have to be timed in taking their turns at such joys. Contrary to what one might anticipate, Lady Jersey says that the "quiet room" is most attractive to the children, and deep is the disappointment when it cannot be opened because no helper has arrived to take the special charge required there. After all, perhaps that is not so strange; for one of the hardships of the poor children is the noise, the harassment, the nervous disturbance of their lives, partly dependent on the overcrowding of their homes, but partly on the lack of training in manners, in self-control, and softness of speech, and all that "gentlehood" teaches. At any rate, there is the fact to remember, and both lady and young men helpers are particularly needed who will consent to go to the poorer districts away from the West-End. All information will be gladly given by the hon. sec., Mrs. Bland Sutton, 47, Brook Street, W.

It is curious that the "find" of the largest diamond ever discovered (at least in historic times) should have been made on the field of the one company in South Africa that lies outside the great De Beers "combine," by which the output is regulated and the price kept up. This was Mr. Cecil Rhodes' great deal—arranging this union of all the producing fields and the limitation of the output. The mine in which the great new diamond has been found is a discovery of diamondiferous earth made since the great combination, and the field was not considered of much importance at first. The diamond just mined there, however, as we announced in our last issue, weighs no less than 3032 carats, a weight which puts all the other large stones of fame into a subordinate position. This will be understood when it is mentioned that the Koh-i-Noor now weighs only a fraction

(MAPPIN BROS. INCORPORATED.)

MAPPIN & WEBB,
LTD.RUBY AND DIAMOND RING.
450 0 0Illustrated
Catalogue
Post Free.MOND, RUBY AND
PEARL NECKLET.
200 0 0SAPPHIRE AND
DIAMOND
SCARF-PIN.

LONDON SHOW-ROOMS—

2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
220, Regent Street, W.
158-162, Oxford Street, W.SAPPHIRE AND
DIAMOND SCARF-PIN.
200 0 0Selections
sent on
approval.

SHEFFIELD: The Royal Works.

MANCHESTER: St. Ann's Sq.

PARIS: 23, Boulevard des Capucines.

NICE: Place Jardin Public.

JOHANNESBURG: Public Library Buildings.



**120
YEARS'
SUCCESS.
PRESERVES,
BEAUTIFIES,
NOURISHES
THE
HAIR.**

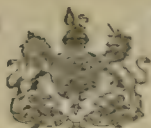
UNSURPASSED, UNEQUALLED. No other preparation is so successful for improving the growth and appearance of the Hair and preventing SCALD, DANDRUFF, and GREY-NESS. Specially recommended for LADIES and CHILDREN. COLOUR for Fair or Dark Hair. 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR the SKIN.

Removes Freckles, Redness and Roughness, Soothes Irritation, BEAUTIFIES the COMPLEXION, and makes the SKIN as soft as velvet. Eighty years' success proves its value; its Curative and Healing Properties are invaluable for Rough and Delicate Skin. Sizes, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO FOR the TEETH.

Whitens, Preserves, and Beautifies them more effectually than any other preparation. No necessary FRICTION for the TEETH, without which it is impossible to remove impurities. Contains no gritty or acid ingredients. 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and A. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.



BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The Original & Only Genuine
Worcestershire.



SAVORY & MOORE'S PEPTONISED COCOA & MILK

A SIMPLE DELICIOUS
BLEND OF HIGH GRADE
COCOA & PURE COUNTRY
MILK: LIGHT & NUTRIENT
PEPTONISED TO ASSIST
DIGESTION: THE RIGHT
THING FOR THOSE WHO
CANNOT TAKE TEA,
COFFEE OR COCOA IN
THE USUAL FORMS.

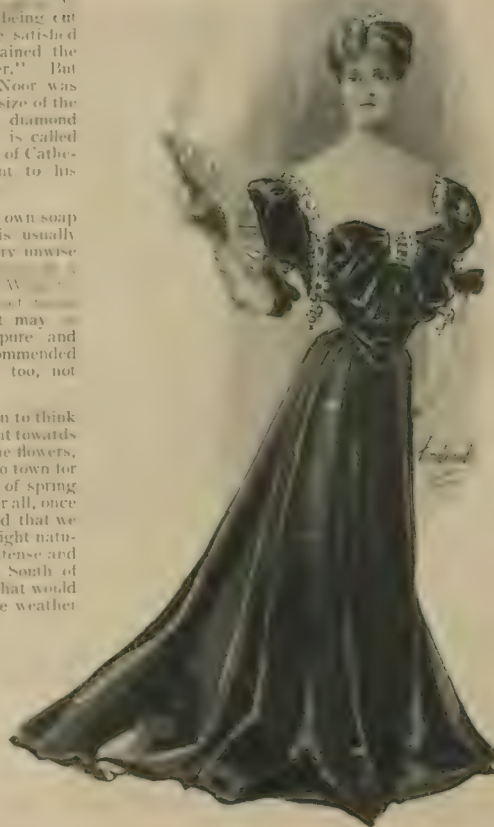
IN TINS 2¹/₆
HALF TINS
1¹/₆

It was originally much larger, and was cut in a different shape. The Koh-i-Noor is a diamond of great size and brilliancy, which has been given to the British Crown by the Emperor of India. It is a rough-cut diamond, and was at first given to the British Crown by the Emperor of India. It is a rough-cut diamond, and was at first given to the British Crown by the Emperor of India. It is a rough-cut diamond, and was at first given to the British Crown by the Emperor of India.

Travellers know that they must carry their own soap with them. Even in England, where some are usually found in hotels, on the washstands, it is very unwise to rely on the public supply.

Coal Tar Soap has the special advantage of being antiseptic, killing any poisonous germs that may be encountered. At the same time, it is so pure and bland to the skin itself that it is specially recommended for nursing use. It is agreeably perfumed, too, not smelling like the ordinary kind.

It is really too early to begin to talk, or even to think of spring clothing as yet, but one casts a thought towards it now and again as inevitably as one does to the flowers, and the sunshine, and the friends who come to town for the season, and all the pleasant anticipations of spring that are already not so very far ahead of us, after all, once January is passed through! It is to be feared that we shall be short of the spring flowers that we might naturally expect to arrive in a few weeks, for the intense and long-continued spell of cold in Italy and the South of France has killed off acres of growing plants that would in a few weeks have been in blossom had the weather been of an average character. From Rome friends write to me that they are shivering over miserable braziers of charcoal and ineffective scanty wood fires, with the atmosphere below freezing; and that the streets leading up from the Piazza di Spagna, which were already bright already with flowers, are now utterly by the flower-sellers, who can find nothing to offer. The Italian Government is discussing how to help the poor growers who are practically ruined by this remarkable spell of cold weather; and we shall, in due course, see the misfortune reflected in our own streets and shops, and the resulting bareness of our flower-vases and bowls, until our islands—the Scilly Isles and Jersey and Guernsey first, and then our English gardens—come to the rescue. It is the



AN ORIGINAL DESIGN IN BLACK VELVET.

early blossoms, so cheap and so plentiful as they have been for years past, that we shall miss this time.

From Paris I learn that the new gowns for the *élégantes* who have fled South are practically all made with the fullness of the sleeve pushed quite up to the top of the arm. The lower part is very often, it is true, gathered or gauged or made essentially full; but all this folding is caught in to the shape of the arm, so as to outline it; and in many cases the fullness left loose at the top is practically a deep epaulette and no more. Skirts are also made to sit closely to the figure at the top and flow in full folds below the knee, the length all round being as nearly the same as the necessity for walking allows—that is to say, in the front the skirt is made to lie as much on the ground as it can do without tripping up its owner constantly, and then the sides and back are alike three or four inches on the ground. Such skirts are for *toilettes de cérémonie*; they are unsuited for the promenade, for which sensible tailor-made frocks in light-weight cloths are provided. Many of these are made with long-fitting coats, but others have short jackets, or boleros over deep silk belts, and in no case are the sleeves exaggerated in any fashion, but generally are simple coat-sleeves. French women who dress well do so by exercising common-sense in such matters; nothing can be too "fussy" for the smart costume; but the simple, everyday frock is a practical affair before all.

Early spring gowns will certainly follow lines that are already defined in some directions. The pouched front or the loose bolero bodice, an easy, comfortable, and, for the majority of figures, not ungraceful device, will drop out of the highest fashion; but for the near future they will remain to some extent, only the pouch will be no longer below the waist-line, or near it, but drooping above a deep belt, and the bolero will be very short. The onward march of fashion is surely, if slowly, leaving the pouched and loose fronts altogether in the rear; and while it may seem the prevailing style "yet awhile," the front ranks of fashion's faithful and attentive followers will be seen widening their shaped belts, cutting more and more definitely their waist-line, deepening the point of the bodice in front, and swathing or otherwise fitting the whole figure firmly and accurately (as the *corsetière* understands accuracy in following the natural lines—which is seldom as an artist or an anatomist means it); and probably, when the season sets in, we shall once again see the wasp-waists and the exaggerated hips that have been happily absent from the lines of fashion's follies for a considerable period. The full sleeves at the top of the arm and very close cut, previously mentioned, are here in harmony with the outline. As soon as the waist is to be emphasised again the full shoulder and upper arm help in the effect. Elbow sleeves will be tentatively adopted, judging by the Paris models for Riviera gowns; and long gloves are naturally the accompaniment of a sleeve that has no cuff. FILOMENA.

IMPORTANT!

SALE BARGAINS UNTIL EASTER.

A Large and Careful Selection (amounting to many thousand pounds) from the Stock of

JEWELS,

the property of an eminent WEST END PEARL AND DIAMOND MERCHANT (retiring from business), purchased by us at a **Large Discount off Cost**, will be marked at lower figures than they have ever been offered.

This is an excellent chance to secure JEWELS for Investment at **exceptional prices**.

The Stock comprises—

RINGS

PEARLS

NECKLACES

BRACELETS

PENDANTS

BROOCHES

TIARAS

At **TWO-THIRDS** of

Original Marked

Prices.

Example—

A

£90 article for £60.

ALL are of the **FINEST QUALITY** and **NEWEST MODES**.

Subscribers on the "Times" *Encyclopædia Britannica* MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM can avail themselves of this unique opportunity.



SELECTIONS SENT ON APPROVAL.

J. W. BENSON, Ltd., 25, OLD BOND ST., W.

THE SHEET ANCHOR OF SOCIETY.

"I find in Cassell's 'History of England' much beautiful work, and believing history to be in no small degree the sheet-anchor of society, I view with much pleasure your efforts to spread the knowledge of it far and wide throughout the community," wrote Mr. GLADSTONE.

The EMPIRE EDITION is now commencing of this great work, of which the *Standard* says it is "the most interesting, instructive, and entertaining History of England that has yet seen the light."

FIRST TWO WEEKLY PARTS NOW READY, 6d. NET EACH,
OF THE EMPIRE EDITION OF

Cassell's History of England

For this edition a SERIES OF REMBRANDT PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES has been expressly prepared from Famous Pictures by Eminent Artists, and COLOURED MAPS and ADDITIONAL COLOURED PLATES, as well as nearly 2000 other illustrations are given.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Ltd., London, and all Booksellers.

"One of the most extraordinary publications in connection with the Don Quixote Tercentenary is this popular edition of 'THE DORÉ DON QUIXOTE.' The first part is an astonishing sixpennyworth, and is one of the best things of its kind that has ever appeared."—DAILY NEWS.

PARTS I. and II. NOW READY, 6d. Net each, of
A NEW FINE ART EDITION OF
DON QUIXOTE.

Superbly Illustrated by **GUSTAVE DORÉ**

"The new illustrated edition of 'Don Quixote,' with its beautiful paper and finely produced pictures, makes one of the finest editions of Cervantes' great masterpiece ever published."—TATLER.

CASSELL & CO., Ltd., London, and all Booksellers.



Fry's PURE CONCENTRATED
Cocoa

In 6d. Packets,
½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

"The Most Perfect Form of Cocoa."

—Guy's Hospital Gazette.

OXO



"So nice"

FOX'S PATENT SPIRAL PUTTEES

Registered Nos.
342,166/7.

(With or without Spats—Spats made detachable if required.)
Shaped to Wind on Spirally from Ankle to Knee without any Turns or Twists.

Supplied in Various Qualities and Colours, including
Military Sables, Serge, Cord, and Quilted Patterns,
and of all descriptions.

For Ladies, Children, and all who require a comfortable and efficient support to the leg.

Will Fit any Leg.

Made of all Wool.

Great Support to the Leg.

Can be worn under Trousers to keep the Leg Dry and Warm.

Can be used with Stockings or Socks.

For LADIES & CHILDREN.

Light Weight.

With Spats, 7s. 6d.

Detachable, 1s. extra.

Without Spats, 5s.

Send size of foot.

FOR MEN.

With Spats, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 0d.

Detachable, 1s. extra.

Without Spats,
From 6s. to 7s. 6d.
per pair

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers—

FOX BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
Wellington, Somerset.

Agents for the United States: BALE & MANLEY, Wool Exchange Building, New York, U.S.A.
Agent for Canada: WM. ST. PIERRE, 63, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 25, 1899), with two codicils, of MATTHEW WHITE, FIRST VISCOUNT RIDLEY, of Blagdon, and Blyth, Northumberland, and 10, Carlton House Terrace, London, who died on Nov. 28, has been proved by Sir Henry White, now second Viscount Ridley, the executor. The value of the real and personal estate being £40,000. The testator bequeaths £40,000, in trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas; £1,000 each on their marriage, and £20,000, in trust, for each of his daughters Stella

Chester, and Helmingham, Suffolk, who died on Dec. 17, was proved on Jan. 26 by Henry James Tollemache, Colonel the Hon. Walter John Stewart, and Miss Frances Mildred Coombe, the value of the real and personal estate being £720,399. The testator gives £35,000 each, in trust, for his sons Wilbraham John, Arthur Wilbraham, and Randolph Stewart; £1,000 per annum each to his daughters Anne Georgiana Blanche and Grace Emma while spinsters, and on their marriage a sum of £30,000 is to be held, in trust, for each of them; £250 per annum for life to each of his executors;

other his property he settles on his grandson Bentley Lionel John, now third Lord Tollemache.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1904) of SIR ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL, BART., of Rounton Grange, Northampton, ironmaster and colliery proprietor, who died on Dec. 23, was proved on Jan. 30 by Sir Thomas Hugh Bell, Bart., and Charles Lowthian Bell, the sons, the value of the real and personal estate being £768,676. The testator settles the Rounton Grange Estate on his son Thomas Hugh, and a capital sum producing £5,000 per annum is to be held and go



THE SENSIBLE WINTER UNIFORM OF THE JAPANESE.

THE FINE DIVERSITY OF RUSSIAN WINTER UNIFORMS.

IN THE CLOSE-KEEFED JAPANESE AND THE WIDE-SKIRTED RUSSIAN WINTER UNIFORMS ON THE SHA-HO.

PHOTOGRAPH COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY "COLLIER'S WEEKLY"; OTHERS BY PHOTO NOUVELLES AGENCY.

The Japanese permits free movement, and is in sharp contrast to the loose flapping skirts of the Russians. San-de-pu, near which one of the above photographs was taken, was set on fire by the Russian artillery on January 30.

and £1,000 each to his brother and sister Sir James White, and Miss Mary White, the daughters of Aberdeen. He directs his executor to make such specific gifts to members of the family and personal friends, and pecuniary gifts to servants and others as he may think proper, and to continue the allowances and pensions to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his eldest son.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1901), with four codicils, of WILBRAHAM FREDERICK, SECOND BARON TOLLEMACHE, of 61, Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, Peckforton Castle,

£10,500, in trust, for his grandson Denis Plantagenet Tollemache; £500 to his half-brother the Hon. Stanhope Tollemache; £500 to his son Wilbraham; £500 each to his daughters; £2,000, and the use and enjoyment of 61, Cadogan Gardens, and Helmingham, and such a sum as, with the income from her marriage settlement funds, will make up £3,300 per annum, and an additional £1,000 per annum while she occupies his Suffolk residence, to his wife Mary, Lady Tollemache; £1,000 to his agent Stephen Crawley; and many legacies to servants and persons employed on the estates. All

with the baronetcy, and he gives to him the Arncliffe Hall Estate, subject to the right of Mrs. Margaret Florence Johnson, the testator's daughter, and her husband and family, to reside in the mansion house there. He gives the paintings by the Earl of Carlisle to his daughter Mary Katharine Lady Stanley of Alderley, and £1,600 is to be held, in trust, for her and her husband and family; £1,600, in trust, for his son-in-law Arthur Fitzpatrick Godman, for life, and then for his sons Arthur, Herbert, and Lawrence; £15,000 for the purchase of a residence, two pieces of presentation

For Children and Persons of
Delicate Digestion.

"M.D." MARMALADE

Made from Seville Orange Juice
and Refined Sugar only.

Facsimile
Copy of
M.D.'s
Letter:-

Harley St. W.
Gentlemen. Marmalade
is most wholesome
but orange peel is so
indigestible even when
boiled as to try the
strongest stomachs.
It should always be eaten
as jelly with no food
whatsoever
M.D.
13 Mar 1905.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LTD.
Soho Square, London.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders'
Third International
MOTOR EXHIBITION

February 10th to 18th 1905. **OLYMPIA** February 10th to 18th 1905.

(ADDISON ROAD STATION, KENSINGTON)

Motor-Cars by British, French, German, American, Italian, Swiss,
Belgian, and Dutch Makers.

Special Sections for Commercial Motor Vehicles, Motor
Boats, Agricultural Motors, Motor Tyres and Accessories.

Exhibition under the Patronage of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and
officially recognised by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland.

Catering by LYONS & CO., at POPULAR PRICES.

Band Conducted by Lieut. CHARLES GODFREY.

EXHIBITION OPEN 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. ADMISSION 1s.
AUTOMOBILE CLUB DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 16. Admission 2s. 6d. up to 5 p.m.

Trial Runs on Cars during the Exhibition.

Merit in every Part: Honest in every Detail.



12 H.P. THE
4 Cylinders. **SILENT
SUNBEAM**

gained the highest . .
honours in the Glasgow
to London Non-Stop
Trials, 1903-4.

STAND
No. 103

OLYMPIA

Every Motorist should see the Silent Sunbeam at
the Olympia Show, Feb. 10 to 18, at Stand No. 102.

Last year the best
finished car exhibited.
This year the Sunbeam
quality will be further
enhanced.

Sunbeam Motor Car Co. Ltd. 15,
Upper Villiers Street, Wolverhampton.
London Agent: H. C. DIXON, 6, Marshall Street, Regent Street, London, W.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Messrs. Hennessy guarantee all their Brandy to be GENUINE GRAPE, and distilled from Wine only.

Cauliers

SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

THE IDEAL SWEETMEAT
possessing an exquisite flavour,
unlike anything of its kind.
NOURISHING and SUSTAINING.

Sold by all Confectioners in 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. Tablets,
and in 2d., 6d., and 1s. Boxes of Croquettes.

Collectors are advised that the Coupon Presentation Scheme closes at the end of this month.
Sole Agents: ELLIS & CO., 20, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS LTD.
6, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
WEST END BRANCH THE DIAMOND MERCHANTS ALLIANCE LTD. 68 PICCADILLY, W.

BEST VALUE IN LONDON.

WHAT DOES SHE SAY?

THE LATEST NOVELTY. £5 5s.

THE TIMES SYSTEM OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

£5000 worth of Second-hand Jewels. Write for Special Illustrated List. Highest Prices given for Old Gold Jewellery and Precious Stones. Offers made by return of post.

Price £5 5s.

Photographs reproduced as miniatures, Enamelled and Beautifully Mounted in Gold, with the Gems which signify the Natal Month, as Brooch or Pendant, from £3 3s. to £13 15s., according to value of gems. As above, surrounded with Pearls, £5 5s. Miniature specially pointed on Ivory by our own Artist, £1 1s. extra.

"The only way"

to entire satisfaction in the conduct of your correspondence, whether private or commercial, is the companionship of a

"SWAN"

FOUNTAIN PEN



Make it your "Right Hand Man" and your writing will become a pleasure. The "SWAN" is well named for its rapid easy movement, and there is no other Fountain Pen "quite as good." Made in Three Sizes.

Prices from 10/6 to £20, post free.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

MABIE, TODD & BARD, 93, Cheapside, E.C.
95a, Regent Street, W., LONDON;
3, Exchange Street, MANCHESTER; and
Brentano's, 37, Avenue de l'Opera, PARIS.
New York and Chicago.

BENGER'S FOOD

A delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food, specially prepared for Infants and for Adults whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or advancing years. Benger's Food can be enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It forms a delicate and highly nutritive cream, rich in all the elements necessary to maintain vigorous health, but entirely free from rough and indigestible particles, which often produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

The *Lancet* describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
The *British Medical Journal* says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."
The *London Medical Record* says: "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS FROM
ITS FIRST INTRODUCTION.

THE HIGH-CLASS

ARDATH

SMOKING MIXTURE

The Oriental Ingredients,
of this Season's Crops, are
specially fine in quality.

MILD,
MEDIUM,
FULL,

Price
2/5 per 1-lb.
Tin.

Sold by all good-class Tobacconists and Stores at Home and Abroad.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Is UNRIVALLED in CONSUMPTION & BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.

It is sold by all Chemists, in Capsuled Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.
See Testimonials surrounding each Bottle.

Sole Consignees: ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., Ltd., 210, High Holborn, London.

Foot's Patent RECLINING ADJUSTABLE CHAIR

The "Oxford"



THE Oxford is an exceedingly comfortable chair, designed for the purpose of relieving the patient of all pain and suffering, and is especially adapted for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections. It is also useful for the purpose of relieving the patient of all fatigue and exhaustion, and is especially adapted for the treatment of nervous debility, and other ailments of the system. The chair is constructed of the finest materials, and is of a simple and elegant design. It is easy to use, and can be adjusted to any position, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the above-mentioned ailments. The chair is sold at a very low price, and is a most valuable addition to any household.

PRICES		
£4 15 0	£6 15 0	
£5 10 0	£8 0 0	
	£12 0 0	

J. FOOT & SON, D.P.C., 171, New Bond Street, London, W.



ROBERTSON'S



DUNDEE
WHISKY





House Filter M, price complete, 30
size F, 22 6

Full particulars and Illustrated Price List on application.

AVOID TYPHOID FEVER
AND
OTHER WATER-BORNE DISEASE
BY USING THE
"BERKEFELD" FILTER
(PATENT).

Dr. ANDREW WILSON says: "The Filters sold by the Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd., remove all germs from water. They therefore represent ideal Filters, giving pure (i.e., germless, water."

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., Ltd.,
121, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.



LAZENBY'S

LAZENBY'S SOUP SQUARES,
LAZENBY'S SOUPS in BOTTLES,
LAZENBY'S SOUPS in TINS,
Are Unsurpassed in Quality.

E. LAZENBY & SON, LTD, LONDON.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of Birmingham has no desire for the building of a great Cathedral in that city, and he has advised

Dr. Gore means the provision of a largely increased staff of clergy for poor districts, the building of fresh churches, and the foundation of more parishes.

Lord Cromer and the Sirdar have allotted to the Church Missionary Society a district on both sides of the Upper Nile, where they will be glad to permit a Christian propaganda. The natives in the district are intelligent and receptive. The society is

of pioneers for the new enterprise. The society has an outpost at from Uganda.

Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander held their opening meeting on Saturday at the Albert Hall. Lord Kinnaird was in the chair. The London Evangelical Council are appealing for £5,000 for the expenses of the mission. Over £8,000 has already been contributed. The chief large hall at Brixton.

Delegates from every part of England and Scotland were present at the opening of the London Missionary Society's new home on Monday. Dr. Horton preached the sermon at the City Temple. Among the speakers at this week's remarkable meetings was Bishop Ingham, who brought the greetings of the Church Missionary Society.

The late Canon Cresswell Strange will be chiefly remembered for his work at Edgbaston. He was Vicar

there from 1884 to 1902, when he was appointed to a Canonry at Worcester. When he came to Edgbaston there were only about thirty members, who gathered in a small building. When he left, the church had been restored at a cost of £15,000, with accommodation for 900 persons and with 500 communicants. He also built a daughter church at a cost of £7,000.

The whole art of advertisement—with, of course, the reservations of discretion—is expounded in Mr. S. H. Benson's monograph entitled "Force in Advertising." The book contains three chapters, the second of which is devoted to the illustration and description of Mr. Benson's great business at 1, Tudor Street, E.C.

POUDRE D'AMOUR
A HIGH CLASS TOILET POWDER
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
PURE & HARMLESS.
PRICE 1/- per box.
In three tins:
BLANCHE, NATURELLE & RACHEL.

MISS CONNIE EDISS
says: "I cannot use any other; Poudre d'Amour is excellent and perfumed so sweetly. I have used it both at the theatre and at home for years and cannot help expressing my gratification."

To be obtained of all Hairdressers & Dealers.
Wholesale of R. HOVENDE & SONS Ltd. London.

NO MORE ASTHMA
FROM THIS MOMENT.
Awarded one hundred thousand francs. Gold
and Silver Medals and mentioned in 1904
DR. CLERY, 53, BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN PARIS
15, Haymarket, London S.W.

HOVENDE'S EASY
HAIR CURLER
PRICE 6/- PER BOX

SOLD EVERYWHERE
THE
MELROSE
WHISKY
SPECIAL 36 PER BOTTLE
LIQUEUR 4 " " "
BOWEN & McKECHNIE

HOT & COLD WATER TAP
INVENTED BY
LORD KELVIN
(SIR W. THOMSON)



GUARANTEED
NO PACKING
NO WASHERS
NO LEAKAGE

SOLD IN MANY VARIETIES BY
PLUMBERS & IRONMONGERS,
AND BY THE
PALATINE ENGINEERING CO. LTD.
10, SOUTH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

HOOPING COUGH, CROUP.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.

THE celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 125, Queen Victoria Street, London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.
Sold by all Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

TO **LADIES.** All the most beautiful women use
CRÈME SIMON
M^{me} ADELINA PATTI says: "Have found it very good indeed." For restoring and beautifying the complexion it is unequalled. Chaps, Redness, Roughness, disappear, as if by magic.
Price: 1/3, 2/6 and 4/- per Pot. 4/3 per Tube.

Use also the **SAVON and POUDRE SIMON.**
Of all Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Stores.
J. SIMON, 59, Faub St-Martin, Paris 10.
MERTENS, 64, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. LONDON

FOR EXPORT ONLY.
"D.C.L."
PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.
The Distillers Company, Ltd., Edinburgh.
PROPRIETORS OF
'Highland Club' & 'Caledonian' Whiskies.
AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BY ROYAL WARRANT.
BOVRIL

FOOT'S ADAPTA TABLE
PATENT.
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.
Can be instantly raised, or tilted. Extends over bed.



Ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed with ease and comfort. Change of position is effected simply by pressing the patent push-button at the top of standard. The height of Table can be adjusted at any point from 20 to 36 in. from floor. The top is 27 in. long by 18 in. wide, and is always in alignment with the base. It cannot swing round or over-balance. A modern Home Comfort instantly adjustable to a score or more of convenient uses.

emergency continually occurring in every household.

PRICES—
No. 1.—Standard Metal Parts, with Folded Wood Top. 41 6 0
No. 2.—Idem, with Adjustable Side Tray and Automatic Bowls-holder, and Illustrated Book. 41 12 6
No. 3.—Idem, complete as No. 2, but superior finish. 42 2 0
No. 4.—Idem, complete as No. 2, but Nickel-plated, Painted Metal Parts. 43 0 0

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom. Money returned in full if not satisfied.

J. FOOT & SON (Dept. A. T. 7), 171, New Bond Street, London, W.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE
For Searches and Authentic Information respecting
ARMORIAL BEARINGS
and **FAMILY DESCENTS.**
Also for the Authentic Production of
Heraldic Painting, Engraving, & Stationery.
92, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
Forebury St., Cranbourne Street.

FINE WATCH
A NATIONAL COMPASS on the
Repair and Scientific Adjustment
of Fine Watches, sent post free
on request to all to whom Accu-
rate Time is of moment.
GEO. CARRAM & SON,
Watch Manufacturers,
1 Stanley Rd., COVENTRY.

A Bissell
Carpet Sweeper
saves time for better
work than sweeping.

All Stores and Ironmongers
sell the Bissell at
10/6 11/6 14/6 15/6 & 18/6
Same price everywhere.

LLOYD'S IN TUBES,
1s. 6d. & 3s. each.
THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS
FOR EASY SHAVING.
WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.
The Label of the ORIGINAL and
GENUINE Euxesis is printed with
Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow
Ground, and bears this TRADE
MARK—
R. HOVENDE and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors,
brought the business, with this recipe, trade mark, and
The genuine is never manufactured elsewhere.
From all Chemists, Hairdressers
and Perfumers. Solely R. HOVENDE and SONS, Ltd.,
Patent Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

DEAFNESS
And HEAD NOISES Relieved by Using
WILSON'S
COMMON-SENSE EAR-DRUMS.
A New Scientific Invention, entirely different in
construction from all other devices. Avoid the risk
when all other devices fail and where medical skill
has given no relief. They are soft, comfortable, and
invisible; have no wire or string attached.
Write for Pamphlet. Mention this Paper.
WILSON EAR-DRUM CO.
D.R. WILSON, 39, South Bridge, LONDON, E.C.

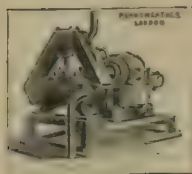
KEATING'S
LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale
of over 50 years is a certain test of their
value. Sold in Tins 13d. each.

Goddard's
Plate
Powder
For Clearing Shaven Faces. Also
Sold in Tins 1/- 2/6 & 4/6

MERRYWEATHERS'

SAFE SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING

DANGER FROM FIRE.



PUMPING BY
ELECTRICITY A
SPECIALTY.

WATERWORKS
CARRIED OUT ON
ESTATES.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE ENGINEERS.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 63, Long Acre, London, W.C.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

Is the Best LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.

Presents the decay of the TEETH.

Prevents the decay of the TEETH.

Is composed of Honey and extracts from sweet

herbs and plants.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.
2s. 6d. per bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only,

Put up in glass jars, price 1s.

Prepared only by THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Ltd.,
33, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

B

**BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
TROCHES.**

50 Years' Reputation.

THE
COUGHS & COLDS.
INFLUENZA.
BRONCHITIS.
ASTHMA.
CATARRH.
LOSS OF VOICE.

Of all Chemists, 1/1½ per box.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

Dip your pen in
**DICHROIC
INK**

Of all
Stationers
Chemists &c.

It gives the
FINEST BLACK INK
KNOWN

Sole Proprietors
BENLEY & DRAPER, Ltd., DUBLIN.

What I've been
brought up on
and what **YOU**
NEED—is

MELLIN'S FOOD

A diet fit for
the youngest
Babe from Birth

MR. J. KENNY, 3 YEARS OLD,
18, Trinity College, Dublin.

WILKINSON

RAZORS

MADE BY
THE
KING'S
SWORD-
CUTLERS.

**GOLD
MEDAL
AWARDED
1904**

**Black,
5/6**

**Ivory,
7/6**

DOUBLE
HOLLOW
GROUND

Cases from 16s. to £3 5s.

NEW PATENT

ROLLER SAFETY

SHAVER.

Single Shaver in Case, 8s. 6d.; Shaver and Two Extra Blades, in Leather Case, £1; Shaver with Four Extra Blades, £1 7s. 6d.; Shaver with Six Extra Blades, £1 15s.

By return of post on receipt of P.O. to DREV & SONS, Piccadilly Circus, Estd. 1844.
JOHN POUND & CO., 67, Piccadilly; 211, Regent Street; 178, Strand; 81, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Or any Cutlers, Hairdressers, Silversmiths, Stores, &c. **WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.**

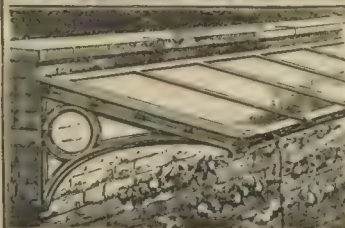
THE WILKINSON SWORD CO., LTD., 27, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

BOULTON & PAUL, LTD.,

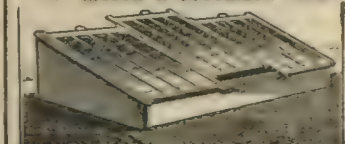
HORTICULTURAL BUILDERS, NORWICH.



No. 75—WALL FRUIT-TREE PROTECTOR.



No. 75—MELON & CUCUMBER FRAME.



1 ft. by 6 ft. ... £1 15 0 | 12 ft. by 6 ft. ... £3 15 0
8 ft. by 6 ft. ... 2 15 0 | 16 ft. by 6 ft. ... 4 15 0

No. 77—VIOLET FRAME, 6 ft. by 4 ft., 130/-
similar to No. 75, with Two Lights ...

HEATING APPARATUS

CARRIAGE PAID

"FOR THE EMPIRE." EVERY BOY SHOULD HAVE THE "LABALLE" AIR-GUN.

ILLUSTRATED LIST POST FREE.

No. 1 size, 22s. 6d.; No. 2, 2s.

No. 3, 2s. 6d.; No. 4, 2s. 6d.

No. 5, 2s. 6d.; No. 6, 2s. 6d.

No. 7, 2s. 6d.; No. 8, 2s. 6d.

No. 9, 2s. 6d.; No. 10, 2s. 6d.

No. 11, 2s. 6d.; No. 12, 2s. 6d.

No. 13, 2s. 6d.; No. 14, 2s. 6d.

No. 15, 2s. 6d.; No. 16, 2s. 6d.

No. 17, 2s. 6d.; No. 18, 2s. 6d.

No. 19, 2s. 6d.; No. 20, 2s. 6d.

No. 21, 2s. 6d.; No. 22, 2s. 6d.

No. 23, 2s. 6d.; No. 24, 2s. 6d.

No. 25, 2s. 6d.; No. 26, 2s. 6d.

No. 27, 2s. 6d.; No. 28, 2s. 6d.

No. 29, 2s. 6d.; No. 30, 2s. 6d.

No. 31, 2s. 6d.; No. 32, 2s. 6d.

No. 33, 2s. 6d.; No. 34, 2s. 6d.

No. 35, 2s. 6d.; No. 36, 2s. 6d.

No. 37, 2s. 6d.; No. 38, 2s. 6d.

No. 39, 2s. 6d.; No. 40, 2s. 6d.

No. 41, 2s. 6d.; No. 42, 2s. 6d.

No. 43, 2s. 6d.; No. 44, 2s. 6d.

No. 45, 2s. 6d.; No. 46, 2s. 6d.

No. 47, 2s. 6d.; No. 48, 2s. 6d.

No. 49, 2s. 6d.; No. 50, 2s. 6d.

No. 51, 2s. 6d.; No. 52, 2s. 6d.

No. 53, 2s. 6d.; No. 54, 2s. 6d.

No. 55, 2s. 6d.; No. 56, 2s. 6d.

No. 57, 2s. 6d.; No. 58, 2s. 6d.

No. 59, 2s. 6d.; No. 60, 2s. 6d.

No. 61, 2s. 6d.; No. 62, 2s. 6d.

No. 63, 2s. 6d.; No. 64, 2s. 6d.

No. 65, 2s. 6d.; No. 66, 2s. 6d.

No. 67, 2s. 6d.; No. 68, 2s. 6d.

No. 69, 2s. 6d.; No. 70, 2s. 6d.

No. 71, 2s. 6d.; No. 72, 2s. 6d.

No. 73, 2s. 6d.; No. 74, 2s. 6d.

No. 75, 2s. 6d.; No. 76, 2s. 6d.

No. 77, 2s. 6d.; No. 78, 2s. 6d.

No. 79, 2s. 6d.; No. 80, 2s. 6d.

No. 81, 2s. 6d.; No. 82, 2s. 6d.

No. 83, 2s. 6d.; No. 84, 2s. 6d.

No. 85, 2s. 6d.; No. 86, 2s. 6d.

No. 87, 2s. 6d.; No. 88, 2s. 6d.

No. 89, 2s. 6d.; No. 90, 2s. 6d.

No. 91, 2s. 6d.; No. 92, 2s. 6d.

No. 93, 2s. 6d.; No. 94, 2s. 6d.

No. 95, 2s. 6d.; No. 96, 2s. 6d.

No. 97, 2s. 6d.; No. 98, 2s. 6d.

No. 99, 2s. 6d.; No. 100, 2s. 6d.

No. 101, 2s. 6d.; No. 102, 2s. 6d.

No. 103, 2s. 6d.; No. 104, 2s. 6d.

No. 105, 2s. 6d.; No. 106, 2s. 6d.

No. 107, 2s. 6d.; No. 108, 2s. 6d.

No. 109, 2s. 6d.; No. 110, 2s. 6d.

No. 111, 2s. 6d.; No. 112, 2s. 6d.

No. 113, 2s. 6d.; No. 114, 2s. 6d.

No. 115, 2s. 6d.; No. 116, 2s. 6d.

No. 117, 2s. 6d.; No. 118, 2s. 6d.

No. 119, 2s. 6d.; No. 120, 2s. 6d.

No. 121, 2s. 6d.; No. 122, 2s. 6d.

No. 123, 2s. 6d.; No. 124, 2s. 6d.

No. 125, 2s. 6d.; No. 126, 2s. 6d.

No. 127, 2s. 6d.; No. 128, 2s. 6d.

No. 129, 2s. 6d.; No. 130, 2s. 6d.

No. 131, 2s. 6d.; No. 132, 2s. 6d.

No. 133, 2s. 6d.; No. 134, 2s. 6d.

No. 135, 2s. 6d.; No. 136, 2s. 6d.

No. 137, 2s. 6d.; No. 138, 2s. 6d.

No. 139, 2s. 6d.; No. 140, 2s. 6d.

No. 141, 2s. 6d.; No. 142, 2s. 6d.

No. 143, 2s. 6d.; No. 144, 2s. 6d.

No. 145, 2s. 6d.; No. 146, 2s. 6d.

No. 147, 2s. 6d.; No. 148, 2s. 6d.

No. 149, 2s. 6d.; No. 150, 2s. 6d.

No. 151, 2s. 6d.; No. 152, 2s. 6d.

No. 153, 2s. 6d.; No. 154, 2s. 6d.

No. 155, 2s. 6d.; No. 156, 2s. 6d.

No. 157, 2s. 6d.; No. 158, 2s. 6d.

No. 159, 2s. 6d.; No. 160, 2s. 6d.

No. 161, 2s. 6d.; No. 162, 2s. 6d.

No. 163, 2s. 6d.; No. 164, 2s. 6d.

No. 165, 2s. 6d.; No. 166, 2s. 6d.

No. 167, 2s. 6d.; No. 168, 2s. 6d.

No. 169, 2s. 6d.; No. 170, 2s. 6d.

No. 171, 2s. 6d.; No. 172, 2s. 6d.

No. 173, 2s. 6d.; No. 174, 2s. 6d.

No. 175, 2s. 6d.; No. 176, 2s. 6d.

No. 177, 2s. 6d.; No. 178, 2s. 6d.

No. 179, 2s. 6d.; No. 180, 2s. 6d.

No. 181, 2s. 6d.; No. 182, 2s. 6d.

No. 183, 2s. 6d.; No. 184, 2s. 6d.

No. 185, 2s. 6d.; No. 186, 2s. 6d.

No. 187, 2s. 6d.; No. 188, 2s. 6d.

No. 189, 2s. 6d.; No. 190, 2s. 6d.

No. 191, 2s. 6d.; No. 192, 2s. 6d.

No. 193, 2s. 6d.; No. 194, 2s. 6d.

No. 195, 2s. 6d.; No. 196, 2s. 6d.

No. 197, 2s. 6d.; No. 198, 2s. 6d.

No. 199, 2s. 6d.; No. 200, 2s. 6d.

No. 201, 2s. 6d.; No. 202, 2s. 6d.

No. 203, 2s. 6d.; No. 204, 2s. 6d.

No. 205, 2s. 6d.; No. 206, 2s. 6d.

No. 207, 2s. 6d.; No. 208, 2s. 6d.

No. 209, 2s. 6d.; No. 210, 2s. 6d.

No. 211, 2s. 6d.; No. 212, 2s. 6d.

No. 213, 2s. 6d.; No. 214, 2s. 6d.

No. 215, 2s. 6d.; No. 216, 2s. 6d.

No. 217, 2s. 6d.; No. 218, 2s. 6d.

No. 219, 2s. 6d.; No. 220, 2s. 6d.

No. 221, 2s. 6d.; No. 222, 2s. 6d.

No. 223, 2s. 6d.; No. 224, 2s. 6d.

No. 225, 2s. 6d.; No. 226, 2s. 6d.

No. 227, 2s. 6d.; No. 228, 2s. 6d.

No. 229, 2s. 6d.; No. 230, 2s. 6d.

No. 231, 2s. 6d.; No. 232, 2s. 6d.

No. 233, 2s. 6d.; No. 234, 2s. 6d.

No. 235, 2s. 6d.; No. 236, 2s. 6d.

No. 237, 2s. 6d.; No. 238, 2s. 6d.

No. 239, 2s. 6d.; No. 240, 2s. 6d.

No. 241, 2s. 6d.; No. 242, 2s. 6d.

No. 243, 2s. 6d.; No. 244, 2s. 6d.

No. 245, 2s. 6d.; No. 246, 2s. 6d.

No. 247, 2s. 6d.; No. 248, 2s. 6d.

No. 249, 2s. 6d.; No. 250, 2s. 6d.

No. 251, 2s. 6d.; No. 252, 2s. 6d.

No. 253, 2s. 6d.; No. 254, 2s. 6d.

No. 255, 2s. 6d.; No. 256, 2s. 6d.

No. 257, 2s. 6d.; No. 258, 2s. 6d.

No. 259, 2s. 6d.; No. 260, 2s. 6d.

No. 261, 2s. 6d.; No. 262, 2s. 6d.

No. 263, 2s. 6d.; No. 264, 2s. 6d.

No. 265, 2s. 6d.; No. 266, 2s. 6d.

No. 267, 2s. 6d.; No. 268, 2s. 6d.

No. 269, 2s. 6d.; No. 270, 2s. 6d.

No. 271, 2s. 6d.; No. 272, 2s. 6d.

No. 273, 2s. 6d.; No. 274, 2s. 6d.

No. 275, 2s. 6d.; No. 276, 2s. 6d.

No. 277, 2s. 6d.; No. 278, 2s. 6d.

No. 279, 2s. 6d.; No. 280, 2s. 6d.

No. 281, 2s. 6d.; No. 282, 2s. 6d.

No. 283, 2s. 6d.; No. 284, 2s. 6d.

No. 285, 2s. 6d.; No. 286, 2s. 6d.

No. 287, 2s. 6d.; No. 288, 2s. 6d.

No. 289, 2s. 6d.; No. 290, 2s. 6d.

No. 291, 2s. 6d.; No. 292, 2s. 6d.

No. 293, 2s. 6d.; No. 294, 2s. 6d.

No. 295, 2s. 6d.; No. 296, 2s. 6d.

No. 297, 2s. 6d.; No. 298, 2s. 6d.

No. 299, 2s. 6d.; No. 300, 2s. 6d.

No. 301, 2s. 6d.; No. 302, 2s. 6d.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE ELLIMAN E. F. A. BOOK.
 193 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
 220,000 copies issued.

Animals

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the **Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.)** animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of **HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS**; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc. in **Horses**; Common Ailments of **Cattle**, of **Dogs**, and of **Birds**. May be obtained price 1/6 post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Cuts, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

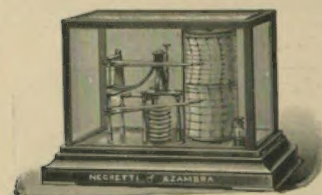
The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 193 pages, and this section alone (54 pages) is free and post free.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA'S

SELF-RECORDING

Meteorological Instruments.



THE NEW PATTERN COMBINED BARO-THERMOGRAPH.

The above instrument combines in one apparatus the Recording Barometer and Recording Thermometer, giving thus on one and the same chart continuous records of the atmospheric pressure and temperature for seven days.

Illustrated Price List of Self-Recording Meteorological and Scientific Instruments Post Free to all parts of the World.

38, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

Branches: 45, CORNHILL, and 122, REGENT STREET.



SOUPS IN GLASSES.

SOUPS IN TINS.

SOUPS IN 3^d TABLETS.

SOUPS IN 6^d TABLETS.



SAVE TIME TROUBLE & EXPENSE.

SOLD BY GROCERS & STORES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

A small investment in Williams' Shaving Soap yields big dividends in face comfort.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets sold everywhere.
 The J. B. Williams Co.,
 65 Great Russell St., London.

TRIUMPH Cycles
 From £6 14 9 (or by Easy Payments of 10/- a month) to £15 17 6. Motors from £36.
 The BEST Bicycle British workmanship can produce. Catalogue and Particulars of Easy Payments Post Free. TRIUMPH CYCLES CO., LTD., Coventry. And at 45, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. King Edward St., Leeds; 30, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester. AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

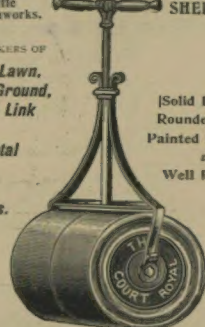
NEWTON, CHAMBERS, & CO., LTD.,

Thorncliffe Ironworks.

SHEFFIELD.

ARE MAKERS OF

Garden, Lawn, Cricket Ground, and Golf Link Rollers, Ornamental Vases and Fountains.



Solid Ends and Rounded Edges, Painted in Colours and Well Finished.

SIZES.		WEIGHTS.		PRICES.	
Diam.	Width.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£ s. d.
16 in.	17 in.	2	1	4	2 2 6
18 in.	19 in.	3	2	20	2 10 0
20 in.	21 in.	4	1	22	3 10 0
22 in.	23 in.	5	1	24	3 10 0
24 in.	25 in.	6	0	7	4 0 0
26 in.	27 in.	7	0	28	4 0 0
28 in.	29 in.	8	0	30	4 0 0
30 in.	31 in.	9	0	32	4 0 0

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH ANY IRONMONGER.

DR. PIERRE

of the Paris Faculty of Medicine
TOOTH PASTE
 IN TUBES

1/-

ALSO IN POTS
 1/- & 2/-

D'PIERRE'S
EAU DENTIFRICE

Preferred by people of refinement and discrimination. Scientifically acknowledged the best and most economical

ANTISEPTIC FOR THE MOUTH AND TEETH.
 CONTAINS NO ACID.

2s. 6d. size lasts several months. Smaller sizes, 1s., 1s. 6d.

Samples for a week's use, 3d., post free from Depot—
44, CONDUIT STREET, W.

The SURGICAL AID SOCIETY

CHIEF OFFICE: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.

This Society was established in 1882 to supply Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS AND INVALID CHAIRS AND CARRIAGES ARE LENT TO THE AFFLICTED.

It provides against imposture by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grant it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

34,411 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1904.

Annual Subscription of £20 10 6

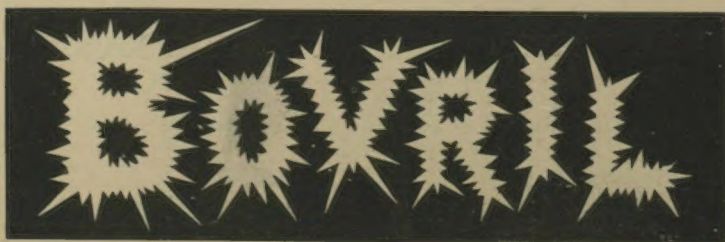
Life Subscription of - 550

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Entitles to Two Recommendations per Annum.

Bankers: MESSRS. BARCLAY AND CO., LTD., Lombard St.

RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary.



S. SMITH & SON,

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY. LTD.

Watchmakers to the Admiralty,
 JEWELLERS and
 CLOCKMAKERS, 9, STRAND.

Telephone No. 1939 Central.

WATCHES from £1 1s. to £900.

All our WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewellery can be purchased on "THE TIMES" System of **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** AT CATALOGUE PRICES.

Our Illustrated Catalogue or "Guide to the Purchase of a Watch," Book "A," 135 pages, 350 Illustrations, free by post.

Ditto CLOCKS 'A'; Ditto JEWELLERY 'A'

Stand 195, AUTOMOBILE SHOW, OLYMPIA, Feb. 10 to 18.

OUR ALL ENGLISH "STRAND" WATCHES ARE THE BEST VALUE EVER PRODUCED.

"STRAND" HALF-CHRONOMETER.
 WITH DUST AND
 DAMP-PROOF CAP



£1 1s. extra.

Non-Magnetic. 18-ct. GOLD. Full or Half Hunting Cases. £6 6s.

Half Hunting Cases. £6 15s.

Crystal Glass. £5 5s.

Crystal Glass. £5 5s.

Makes the Skin as soft as Velvet

BEETHAM'S LAROLA

Preserves the Skin from the effects of Frost, Cold Winds, and Hard Water.

ENTIRELY REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, TAN, IRRITATION, CHAPS, &c.

AND KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH,

AND WHITE AT ALL SEASONS.

INVALUABLE for the COMPLEXION

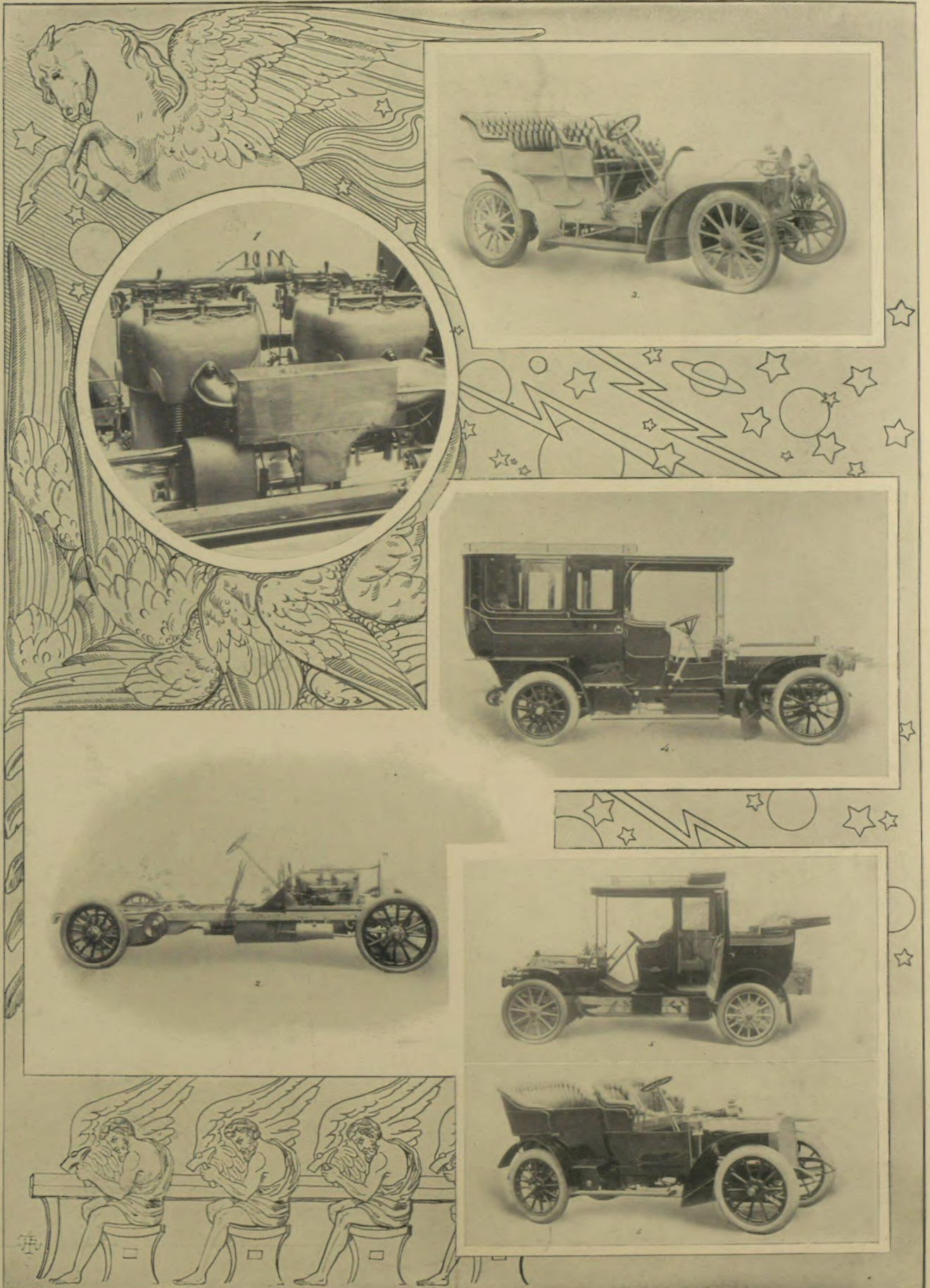
Delightfully SOOTHING and REFRESHING after Cycling, Motoring, Dancing, &c.

Bottle, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. Of all Chemists and Stores.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

MOTORS FOR MILLIONAIRES: THE 70-H.P. MERCEDES AND OTHER HEAVY CARS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



1. THE FIRST 70-H.P. MERCEDES IN BRITAIN: THE CYLINDERS.

2. THE CHASSIS OF THE NEW 70-H.P. MERCEDES: 4-C. CHAIN, 4 SPEEDS, 4 TO 22 SEATS, 22 CWT., £2000. WHEEL BASE, 10 FT. TOTAL LENGTH, 15 FT. 6 IN.

3. 40-H.P. DE DIETRICH: 4-C. CHAIN, 4 SPEEDS, 4 SEATS, 23 CWT., £1120.

4. 30-H.P. NAPIER: 6-C. CHAIN, 3 SPEEDS, 5 SEATS, 25 CWT., £1150.

5. 30-H.P. MARTINI (ROCHET SCHNIDER): 4-C. CHAIN, 4 SPEEDS, 5 SEATS, 25 CWT., £1050.

6. 40-H.P. BEAUFORT: 4-C. CHAIN, 3 SPEEDS, 5 SEATS, 27 CWT., £750.

A great deal of mystery has been made over the "Seventy Mercedes" which has lately arrived in England. The Chassis, which has found an English purchaser, is the only really new model produced since last year, and is one of five that have been constructed for trial during 1905.

MOTORS FOR THE MILLION: LATEST TYPES OF THE CHEAPER CARS AT THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



TOP ROW.—6½-H.P. CIVIL SERVICE STORES CAR, £150. 9-H.P. ANGLIAN CAR: 1-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 4 SEATS, 11 CWT., £195. 6-H.P. ROVER CAR, £100. 7-H.P. SWIFT DOG-CART: 1-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, 11 CWT., £175. 12-H.P. SMALL BEISIZE CAR: 2-C. CHAIN, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, 8½ CWT., £225 TO £235.

MIDDLE ROW.—¾-H.P. CADILLAC CAR: 1-C. CHAIN, 2 SPEEDS, 4 SEATS, £199 10S. TO £315. 6½-H.P. ROYAL HUMBERETTE: 1-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, £157 10S. 6-H.P. SIDDELEY CAR, 1-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, 10 CWT., WITH HOOD AND GLASS FRONT, £184 10S. 6-H.P. DE DION BOUTON CAR: 1-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, 9½ CWT., £200. 6-H.P. JACKSON DOG-CART: 1-C. GEAR, 2 SPEEDS, 4 SEATS, 9 CWT., £141 15S.

BOTTOM ROW.—6 TO 8-H.P. LIGHT DIXI: 2-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 2 TO 4 SEATS, 13 CWT. 1 QR., £295. 6-H.P. LIGHT WOLSELEY: 1-C. CHAIN, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, 8½ CWT., £175. 7-H.P. ALLDAYS AND ONIONS: 1-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, 10 CWT., £165. 8-H.P. BROWN: 1-C. GEAR, 3 SPEEDS, 2 SEATS, £175.

MOTORS FOR MILLIONAIRES: HIGHER-PRICED CARS AT OLYMPIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



4. 12 H.P. DAIMLER £500



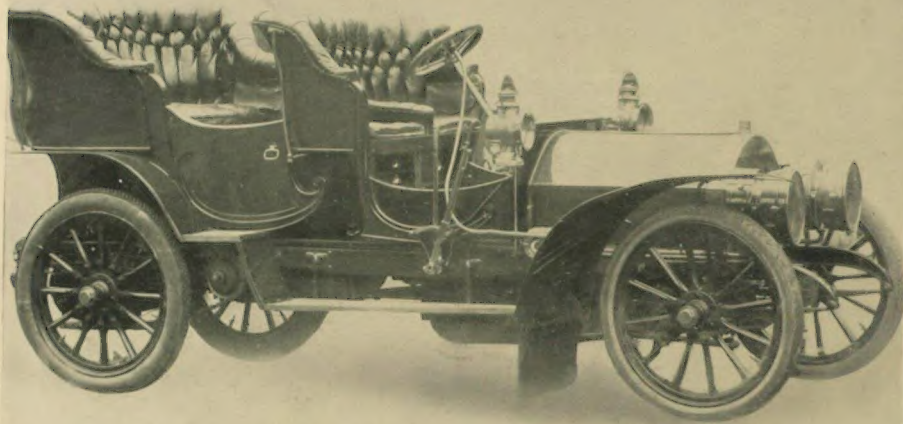
5. 30 H.P. NAPIER £1,225



42. 15 H.P. NAPIER £750



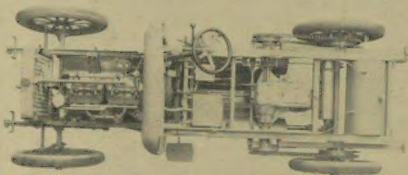
6. 10 H.P. NEW CADILLAC BRUGGMAN £315



24-H.P. FIAT: 4 CYLINDERS, CHAIN, 4 SPEEDS, £710.



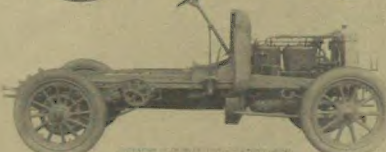
15 H.P. PANHARD £600



CHASSIS 28 H.P. DAIMLER £800



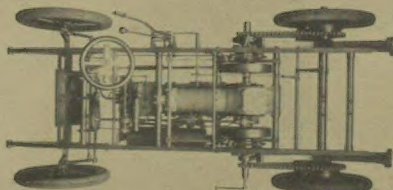
12 H.P. WHITE £750



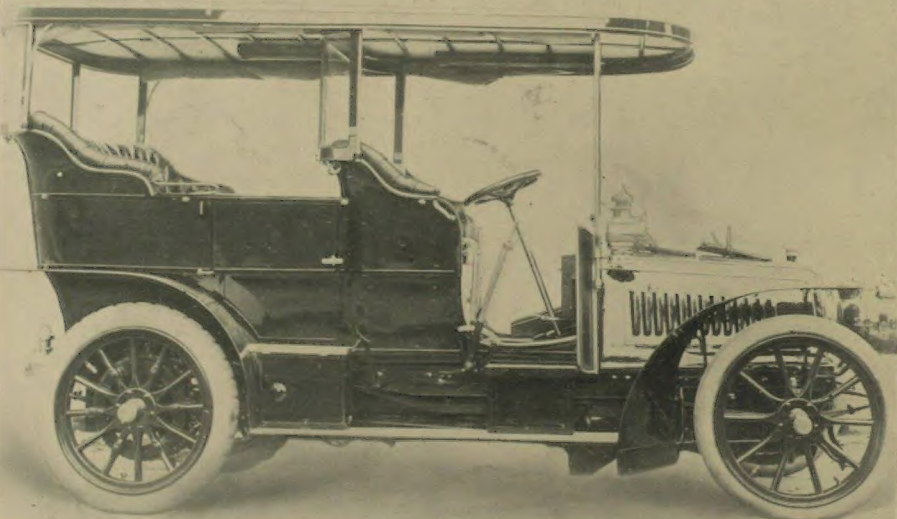
12 H.P. VAUXHALL £750



12 H.P. SINGER £750



CHASSIS 12 H.P. SINGER £750



24-H.P. PANHARD: 4 CYLINDERS, CHAIN, 4 SPEEDS, 4 TO 10 SHAFTS, 22 CWT., £1,000.



20 H.P. NAPIER £1,000



10 H.P. NAPIER £612



12 H.P. NAPIER £620



10 H.P. CLEMENT £560

LUXURIOUS CARS FOR WEALTHY MOTORISTS.

The cars in the perpendicular column, reading from the top, are—18-h.p. Wilson Pitcher, 6-c., £915; Chassis 28-36 h.p. Daimler, 4-c., £800; 15-h.p. White, steam, £550. Elevation of Daimler Chassis shown above. 12-14 h.p. Vauxhall, 3-c., £375; Chassis 12-h.p. Singer, 2-c., £307 10s.